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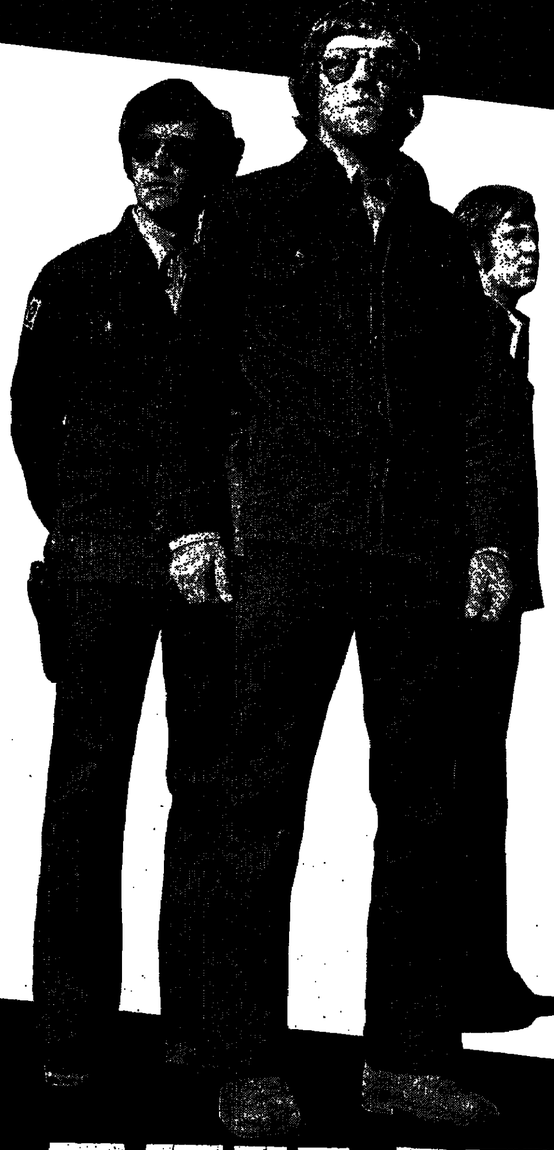
THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

Friday, May 13, 1977

Facing the Polls



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Not Just Another Lock

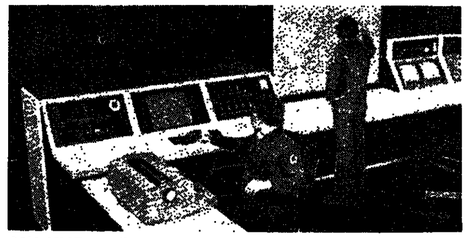
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Cover by Alex Berlyne

In this issue

Page

Party leaders Shimon Peres, Menahem Begin and Yigael Yadin are interviewed by Yosef Goell. 4

Marsha Pomerantz probes the social policies of three of the leading parties. 6

Yosef Goell analyses the voting patterns in the country's eight Knesset elections. 8

Meyer Weisgal describes some of the high points of his life to Philip Gillon. 9

Alex Berlyne and Helga Dudman cast an idiosyncratic look at electioneering on the air. 10

Ephraim Kishon takes a swipe at political horse-trading. Moshe Kohn's View from Nob. 11

Meir Ronnen introduces the Schimmel collection of ancient art. 12

The Book Section. Jennie Tarabulus provides a parade of paperbacks; Daniel Gavron looks at science fiction; Simson Carlebach reads some books on film. Other reviewers include Lloyd P. Gartner, Geoffrey Wigoder, Lynn Sharon and Aviva Even-Paz. 14

Martha Meisels markets for odds and ends. Haim Shapiro cooks an elegant sole. 18

The Weekend Dry Bones. 19

ALIYAH & ABSORPTION INFORMATION COLUMN

עליה וקליטה

Successful absorption is a key to increased aliyah. The Ministry of Immigrant Absorption and the Jewish Agency are presenting this column as part of a series of articles designed to provide olim with information in various fields: practical advice, reports on changes in regulations, employment and housing opportunities, and stories of olim now absorbed. It is obvious that the column will not be aimed at the same reader each time.

The column is written by a staff of freelance writers, most of them olim. The views they hold are their own.

We are hoping that enough interest in this effort will be generated to encourage reader response, which will allow us to tailor the content to demand.

It is not our intention to receive and reply to specific complaints of olim, but we will select problems encountered as subjects for future articles.

Changes in Mortgages given to Olim

Following the series of articles which appeared in this column on housing alternatives in Israel, changes in the amounts of mortgage loans granted by the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption were announced. These went into effect on April 1, 1977.

EXAMPLES OF LOANS GRANTED

An immigrant family consisting of 2-3 persons is entitled to a mortgage of IL110,000 if the family purchases an apartment in the centre of the country which does not cost more than IL250,000. If the apartment is located in Jerusalem or a development region, this same family is entitled to receive a mortgage of IL120,000 as long as the price of the apartment does not exceed IL325,000.

A family of olim consisting of 4 or 5 individuals may receive a mortgage of IL110,000 towards the purchase of an apartment in the centre of the country, if its price is IL270,000 or less. This amount rises to IL120,000 for the acquisition of an apartment in Jerusalem or a development region as long as the price is less than IL370,000. Larger families receive larger mortgages and are granted easier repayment terms.

Olim married to veteran settlers and couples who are children of olim are entitled to receive mortgage loans of IL70,000 if the price of their apartment does not exceed IL225,000 in the centre of the country or IL280,000 if it is located in Jerusalem or a development region.

A single immigrant is eligible for a mortgage of IL50,000 if the price of his apartment is IL216,000 or less in the centre of the country or IL270,000 or less in Jerusalem or a development region.

The Ministry of Absorption has just completed arrangements with several mortgage banks whereby olim may now receive an additional mortgage of up to IL30,000 — IL40,000 (depending upon location of the apartment and other criteria). This additional mortgage is given at a considerably higher interest rate and for a shorter period of time than that of the standard olah mortgage. Persons in need of this additional mortgage can receive more detailed information from the Ministry of Absorption case worker.

Important: Persons who plan to utilize this additional mortgage should be aware that the monthly payments are extremely high.

The amount of mortgage loan granted is based on the following: The less expensive the apartment, the larger the mortgage.

CASE WORKERS ADVISE ON MORTGAGES

To receive information about mortgages, you should first apply to the case worker at the Ministry of Absorption office nearest you. Detailed information is also available in an information Bulletin called "All About Housing," available from the Dept. of Information for Olim, P.O.Box 616, Jerusalem.

Olim may receive mortgages from the Ministry when they purchase new apartments — either completed or still under construction — second-hand apartments, or those available for key money. (If you missed the series published here detailing the various housing alternatives, reprints are available from P.O.B. 616, Jerusalem).

DON'T RUSH TO SIGN A CONTRACT

A very important point to remember is that you must not sign a contract for the acquisition of an apartment until you are sure that you will receive your mortgage loan. You may, of course, sign a memorandum (zichron d'varim) with the owner or builder of the flat you want, adding a clause to the effect that the transaction will be finalized *only after* you — the olah — receive your mortgage loan. You may, of course, sign a memorandum (zichron d'varim) with the owner or builder of the flat you want, adding a clause to the effect that the transaction will be finalized *only after* you — the olah — receive your Ministry of Immigrant Absorption mortgage.

Bring this memorandum with you to your case worker when applying for your loan. Once you get the green light from the case worker, as well as from the bank to which you will be referred, then you may go ahead and sign the contract.

Remember also, when working out a time-table for payment, that **the mortgage loan is almost without exception the last amount due.** In other words, you must first pay all the money owed for the purchase of your flat, excluding the amount granted you as a mortgage loan.

CONSULT A LAWYER

Buying an apartment on the private market is in Israel — as well as all over the world — a complicated procedure. You should get in touch with a lawyer (your own — not the owner's or builder's lawyer) when drawing up the final contract. *(D.L.)*

Once you have an Apartment

The following questions frequently arise with regard to housing, cooperative management of apartment blocks, and legal recourse in cases of dispute.

QUESTION: Must an apartment owner residing on the first floor participate in expenses incurred in operating and maintaining an elevator he does not use?

ANSWER: The law requires all apartment owners to participate in the expenses incurred for operating and maintaining all common property.

QUESTION: If the majority of owners in a building decide to erect a central television antenna, must every owner contribute to the cost involved?

ANSWER: No. However, if an individual owner should decide later to use the central antenna, the other residents may demand that he pay his share of the expenses incurred. If an individual owner wishes to erect a separate antenna on the roof, he must first get permission from all the other owners.

QUESTION: A commonly-owned piece of equipment (such as an elevator or furnace) breaks down. At a general meeting, the majority of apartment owners are against spending money to repair it, since they do not particularly need the benefits of its operation. However, some owners do depend on this equipment. What can they do?

ANSWER: The general assembly cannot legally deprive apartment owners of a service to which they were entitled from the moment they purchased their flats, without the consent of all concerned. Those owners wishing to retain a given service or piece of equipment, are entitled to demand that the *vaad habayit* arrange for the repair in question, and that it charge all the residents with their share of the expenses.

QUESTION: Does an apartment owner have the right to make all repairs or alterations to his own flat, notwithstanding the wishes of other owners in the cooperative?

ANSWER: All changes and repairs within one's own flat may be done, as long as common property is not affected. However, adding a roof onto a balcony, or enclosing it, building a staircase from the second floor leading into the garden, adding or enlarging a window or door in the outside wall — all affect common property and may not be done without the prior consent in writing of all the other owners. In cases where just one other apartment may be affected, the consent of that owner is required.

QUESTION: Can a portion of the commonly-held property — such as a part of the roof or garden — be annexed by an individual apartment?

ANSWER: Yes. This may be done by ammending the building's constitution with the agreement of all the other owners However, portions of the common property that must be used by all tenants, such as stairways, elevators or shelters, may not be annexed.

QUESTION: Can a large, cooperatively-owned apartment building be administered by separate *vaadai bayit* (house committees) for each entrance area or section?

ANSWER: Apartment owners in a multiple-section cooperatively-owned building may annex the entrance, stairway, and rest of equipment used solely by their section, entrance-way or building — and not intended for use by any other section — upon obtaining the consent of two-thirds of the apartment owners of all the commonly-held property, which is necessary to change the constitution of the building. When the constitution is thus altered, each section will be able to choose its own house committee to run its affairs. However, participation in the expenses of the individual section does not exempt owners from sharing in those expenses involving the entire multi-section building, such as maintaining paths or gardens surrounding the whole building, or repairing any equipment used by all the apartments, etc.

QUESTION: What happens if one of the building's occupants refuses to pay his maintenance dues?

ANSWER: There are various legal steps that the *vaad habayit* can take against such an individual. Detailed information on this and other questions can be obtained from the "Agudah L'terbut Hadlur" which maintains an advisory service for property owners of cooperatively owned buildings. Their offices are located at the following addresses:

Main office: Migrad Hashikun, Hakirya, 13 Rehov Gimel, Tel Aviv
Jerusalem: 7 Rehov Hahavatzalet
Haifa: 41 Derech Ha'atzmaut
Southern office: Beersheba Commercial Center
Northern office: P.O.B. 694, 301/5 Rehov Hahermon, Upper Nazareth
(M.G.)

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ALL EYES ON THE LEADERSHIP

As they enter the last lap of the election race, the leaders of Israel's three main parties — Shimon Peres, Menahem Begin and Yigael Yadin — pause a moment to talk to Post reporter YOSEF GOELL.



APHORISMS roll off Peres' tongue. To every bumbling question by his interviewers comes a measured baritone reply, to the point, couched in vivid imagery and maxims culled from French, English, American and Arabic. There is no doubt about it: Shimon Peres is good with words — and knows it. His detractors say he is too good to be true. But that may not be fair.

Yet what is certainly clear is that if Shimon Peres becomes Israel's sixth Prime Minister after next week's elections, Israel will have an articulate Prime Minister for a change, one who is sensitive to the power of words. And of ideas.

Peres is an invcterate name-dropper — of books. I asked him whether he really reads the books whose names he mentions and from which he obviously takes many of his ideas. He was clearly hurt by the question:

"Why should people question the fact that I read? I had a good teacher: Beri Katznelson taught me to love books and I've made a point of putting aside time for reading ever since, no matter how busy I am. In the last few weeks I've been working 20 hours a day and I still manage to read. I generally read *The Times Literary Supplement* and the *New York Times Book Review* and that's where I get an idea of what to read. And of course I read the many things that come out in Hebrew."

Peres is no intellectual and makes no claim to be one. His lack of formal higher education was a sore point with him at one time, but he seems to have mastered that problem. He is an impressive example of a self-educated man among Israel's second generation, a phenomenon that was quite common among the generation of founding fathers. He is at ease among scientists and intellectuals and has a penchant for seeking out and putting to use the ideas that they generate.

ISRAEL'S ACTING Prime Minister — the Central Elections Committee's strictures against the use of that title on radio and television notwithstanding — quite clearly feels himself Prime Minister in fact. He has been preparing for the job for the past 25 years, ever since Ben-Gurion named him director-general of the Ministry of Defence at the age of 29. His most impressive achievement during that long period of political apprenticeship has been the building of Israel's defence industries complex. But he has had his ups and downs when venturing into other fields.

The most traumatic would seem to be the three years he spent in the political desert as organizational head of Rafi when it was in the opposition after splitting away from Mapai in 1965.

In his fifties, he no longer exudes the odour of the young politician on the make, and in a hurry, which turned the elders of Mapai, headed by Golda Meir, against him. He is more tolerant of his opponents and his best performances were his gentlemanly rucful handling of his two defeats at the hands of Yitzhak Rabin in the race for premiership.

His outstanding characteristic is persistence, and it is this which won him his party's top prize at last. However, the Labour Party, which reluctantly accorded him this prize, is far from united behind him. Peres is the first to realize that fact and in the month that has passed he has taken great pains to trim his sails to placate the forces within the improbable Alignment which unites Moshe Dayan and Ya'acov Hazan of Mapam. In a number of interviews he has tried to scotch talk of a possible Alignment-Likud coalition after the elections.

PERES is on record as having advocated a government of national unity with the Likud in the past. He now stresses that Labour's decision to opt for a policy which bases peace talks with the Arabs on a readiness for territorial concessions makes such a coalition highly improbable for the same reasons that led the Likud to leave the government of national unity in 1970.

The flavour of Peres' interpretation of the Labour Party's decision in favour of territorial concessions came out in an interview in *Ma'ariv* last weekend. In reply to a question on his declared preference for a "functional compromise" on the West Bank as opposed to a territorial compromise he said:

"...perhaps in the depths of my heart, I continue to have such a preference. But the formulation: a territorial compromise gives Israel a not insignificant tactical advantage. The real opponents of peace in return for a territorial compromise are the Arabs...and in the context of our international relations it is preferable that the Arabs be the naysayers rather than ourselves."

IN HIS INTERVIEW with *The Jerusalem Post* this week, however, Peres, chose to stress the importance of domestic questions.

"It is essential that we return to dealing with our internal problems. It seems to me that we have devoted too much attention to foreign affairs...yes, even to defence, at the expense of the domestic problems that affect our internal strength as a society."

Peres does not give the impression that he really knows how to fight inflation without causing unemployment or heating up the economy in a programme of renewed economic growth, which he espouses. But then, who does know how to pull off that trick?

He is much more inspiring — and persuasive — when he speaks of returning to the earlier period of Zionist upbuilding of the country with a present-day application. Again the imagery (geometric this time). The first stage of the upbuilding of the country, he says, concentrated on the triangle from the Hula Valley to Rosh Hanikra and to Ashdod. Today, we must repeat this feat in a second triangle running from Jerusalem to Kadesh Barnea on the Sinai-Negev border to the Rafiah-El Arish slot.

In his two weeks' tenure as acting Prime Minister, he has pushed through decisions to study the piping of purified sewage water from the Greater Tel Aviv area to the Rafiah region; a similar pilot project for the "Southern Plan," calling for a string of over 100 settlements from east of Rafiah to the central Negev highlands; and the transfer of Ministry of Defence units to Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, he believes, should serve as a symbol and challenge uniting Israelis, American Jewry (which should invest in its growth), and Soviet Jewry (which should strive to make aliya and settle in and around the capital).

LISTENING to Peres talk and unfold his visions is exhilarating. Then the matter of matching words with actions intrudes and some doubts well up. But on the other hand there is his record of turning words into the reality of Israel's defence industries. So they are not just words after all.

In a way different from that intended by the Alignment's propaganda, Peres is of a kind with Jimmy Carter, who after his first 100 days is still primarily a talker, symbol manipulator and mood creator. And Peres pulls it off much more elegantly than the still choppy and somewhat wooden Carter.

NEXT WEEK'S elections will determine whether Shimon Peres will be given the opportunity to prove that at the pinnacle of power he can turn impressive words into impressive actions by getting a nation stuck in a rut of recriminations and self-pity on the move again.□



LIKUD LEADER Menahem Begin is psychologically prepared for a call from President Katzir after the elections to try his hand at forming the Likud's first government.

Parliamentary legalist that he is, Mr. Begin is finely aware of the punctilio that governs the period between the elections and the formation of a new government. Under Knesset Law, he explains, the President may begin consultations with the various lists immediately following official publication of the election results and before the convening of the Knesset. This means that consultations with the President may actually begin two weeks after the elections.

The law does not explicitly require the President to charge the leader of the largest faction with the task of forming a government, but this has been the practice over 28 years. "One of the great principles in law," the jurist in Mr. Begin intones, "is that long-established practice is virtually as binding as the explicit law."

Mr. Begin emphasizes this point in recalling that in consultations with the President of the State following past elections, his party had always recommended that the leader of the largest party — Mapai, Labour or the Alignment — be charged with the task of attempting to form a government, "in the first stage."

"The first stage" refers to the first period of 42 days given to the man selected by the President for the task. Mr. Begin expects that if the Likud emerges from next Tuesday's elections as the largest party, the Alignment's delegation to the President would be courteous enough to reciprocate and recommend that he, Mr. Begin, be asked to form the government. If the Alignment comes out first, the Likud would act as it always had in the past, he promises.

"Of course, we haven't won yet," Mr. Begin admits, but he feels confident that if and when the call comes, the coalition-forming stage should proceed with relative despatch. However, the Likud leader cautions that the final election results may not be known for some days due to the delay in the counting of the Army vote. "These votes may make a crucial difference. In 1973, the Likud received 42 per cent of the Army vote, compared with 38 per cent for the Alignment."

As to the Likud's coalition strategy, Mr. Begin notes that there are two schools of thought. One school feels that if the Likud is asked to form a government, it is essential to relegate the Alignment to the opposition as a matter of political hygiene. The other believes that in the present state of affairs, first priority should be given to the establishment of a broadly-based government of national unity. It should be clear, Mr. Begin stresses, that this does not mean a Likud-Alignment coalition, but a broadly based coalition of all the Zionist and loyal parties in the State.

Mr. Begin has not taken a stand between these two positions yet, but he stresses that if he is called to form a government, he does not see any insuperable difficulties in working out a coalition agreement. He would first approach the religious parties for this purpose.

AS TO POLICY, Mr. Begin rejects suggestions that he and his party should tone down their long-established opposition to any territorial concessions in Judea and Samaria. A policy based on such concessions is a virtual invitation to renewed war, and a war which would be suicidal for Israel, he believes. All of Israel's cities, with the exception of Haifa, and all airfields would be subject to direct fire from a PLO-occupied West Bank Palestinian state which would be subservient to the Soviets.

"There are those among our opponents who know this," Mr. Begin says, "but put forward the tactical argument. Both Peres and Allon are now saying that Israeli initiatives for territorial compromises on the West Bank provide Israel with a tactical advantage in the court of world public opinion; that the Arabs rather than Israel should be lured into the trap of saying 'no' to peace in return for territorial concessions."

The sorry fact is, he argues, that it is we who have fallen into this trap. Avowed readiness for territorial concessions simply invites pressures for further withdrawals. On the other hand, when Sadat in Washington and Assad in Geneva repeat their "not one inch of Arab lands" formula, they are warmly applauded by President Carter and the State Department. In an aside, Mr. Begin heatedly denies the canard that he had used the term "not one inch" to describe his own policy.

THE LIKUD leader admits that Israel faces the difficult job of persuading the American public and political community of the justice of its opposition to territorial concessions. He charges, however, that the present government and its diplomats abroad never sought to impress this position on American political leaders. They always spoke of Israel's readiness for withdrawal and thus invited unnecessary pressures for even further withdrawals of a suicidal nature.

Mr. Begin says that Mr. Peres agreed in full with his position in the past, but for opportunistic reasons he now spoke of readiness for concessions in order to placate Mapam and the doves in his own party.

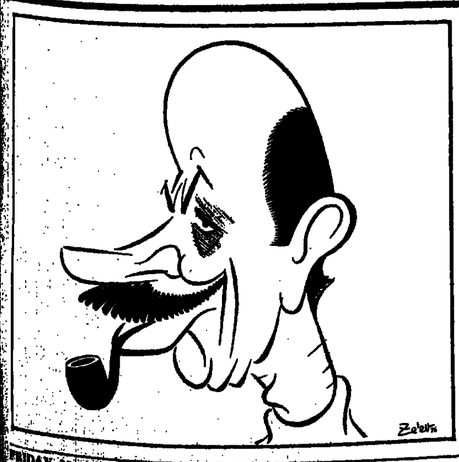
Referring to an interview in which Peres was quoted as saying that in the secret depths of his heart he perhaps still favoured a territorial, as opposed to a territorial, compromise on the West Bank, Mr. Begin said drily that "In politics as in love one does not keep one's true feelings in the depths of one's heart."

MR. BEGIN is especially incensed by the "viciousness" of the Alignment's scare attacks against the Likud. There is no greater calumny than charging the Likud with constituting a threat to democracy, he says. He is especially irate at the no-holds-barred attacks on television. If Mr. Peres claims that he has not seen his own party's TV propaganda, then it is his duty to see these scurrilous film shorts and do something about keeping his propaganda aides within reasonable bounds, he charges. "He should have the guts to come out and object to some of his own party's excesses, as I did in regard to two Likud ads."

Mr. Begin was interviewed in the lobby of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem where he stays on Knesset days. The interview was interrupted by numerous well-wishers who came to wish the Likud leader a speedy recovery from his recent heart attack.

"I was pretty sick," Mr. Begin admits, "with a serious heart attack complicated by pneumonia. But I'm fully recovered now and feel wonderful."

TRACES OF THE ravages of his illness can still be seen on his face, but if one is to judge from the old Begin voice, he has bounced back. The interview began with the Likud leader warming up in a minor key, but once he got into the meat of the issues he knows so well and feels so strongly about there was little question that it was the old Begin. □



YIGAEL YADIN'S main problem, and that of the Democratic Movement for Change which he established in a frenzied five months, was and remains "credibility"... Why should a public yearning for change but sceptical of the quadrennial prophets of change believe in — and vote for — the DMC on the basis of its promises that it really means to fight for its principles even at the expense of its own immediate political self-interest?

Yadin is more aware than most of the crucial nature of the question of credibility to the fortunes of his party next Tuesday. He says that one of the major things he has learned in the year he has been immersed in politics is the importance of sticking to one's principles.

In an interview at a summer home in Michmoret, where he was resting in preparation for the final week's campaign push, he offered two examples of the DMC's decisions to come down on the side of principle even at the risk of sharp criticism.

"We decided early on that the DMC would not follow in the path of the Alignment and the Likud by creating loose federations of disparate parties. We were thus confronted with the problem of how to react to the public's desire for the creation of a large centre party out of the many small political groups in the centre."

In its negotiations with the Independent Liberals, the Citizens' Rights Movement, the Free Centre and Arik Sharon's Shlomzion, the DMC insisted that their members join the DMC as individuals and not as federated factions. The DMC also insisted that these parties' MKs resign their Knesset seats before joining the DMC. This was the sticking point on which most of these groups refused to join the DMC.

"I think the Independent Liberals made a mistake in rejecting our conditions and Tamir's Free Centre showed much more foresight," Yadin says. The insistence that MKs resign their seats, he says, derived from the feeling that they could not really ask their original voters' permission to leave their own parties and join the DMC.

"That may have cost us the creation of an image of strength, and certainly cost us the Treasury financing and television time which goes with being an MK," Yadin admits. But he obviously feels that the gain in credibility outweighed those disadvantages.

This has not prevented the DMC from complaining loudly of its deprivation of state-allocated media time. Yadin is undoubtedly correct on one point: there is a tangible price one pays for sticking to principles.

THE SECOND example Yadin offers of the DMC's insistence on sticking to its word is the crisis which developed following the party's elections for its Knesset list and internal governing bodies. He was disappointed at the failure of representatives of the development towns and disadvantaged neighbourhoods to come out high on the Knesset list. Nevertheless, he feels that the results were not only a truly democratic expression of the opinions of the original members of the movement, but also reflected the frustration of not being able to conduct the internal elections on a constituency basis.

Yadin is at pains to reject the image of dictator which some have sought to pin on him. He points to a number of issues on which he was overruled in internal party deliberations. But the man of authority in him comes through when he says, "I was never a dictator when I was Chief of Staff or in my scientific career, but when you're at the head of something, you're the one who often has to decide."

The political education of the patrician, Yigael Yadin, has included the well-publicized ploy of shaking hands in the Carmel Market and distributing alms to beggars.

"Certainly I wasn't used to such things before I entered politics," he admits. "But when you enter public life you have to get used to these things, too. And you have to remember that television and radio are effectively closed to us. We came to the conclusion that direct contact with the man in the street would be one of the most effective alternatives open to us. I should add that for me it's also provided a very effective education into the realities of Israel."

IN RECENT WEEKS DMC advertisements have raised their sights to proclaiming Yadin for Prime Minister. The poll predictions of anywhere from 12 to 20 seats for the DMC make such pretensions somewhat far-fetched. Yadin does not automatically write off the admittedly outside chance of his emerging as Prime Minister, but he is much more outspoken when he discusses the realistic chances of the DMC's participation in the next coalition and his ambitions for himself in such an eventuality.

"Firstly, today I am convinced more than ever that we were correct in demanding a shift in emphasis from foreign and defence affairs to internal problems. I hope no one deludes himself that complete agreement with the Arabs is attainable within the next two years. That doesn't mean that we shouldn't make a start and initiate talks and steps that might lead to agreement in the future.

"Meanwhile, however, it is essential that we back up our ability to carry out what we desire in foreign affairs and shore up our ability to withstand pressures to bow to courses which we reject, by rehabilitating the sorely neglected domestic front."

By the "domestic front" Yadin means problems of inflation, labour peace, the interests of the disadvantaged, and governmental effectiveness.

The DMC has spent the last few weeks of the campaign denying claims by the Alignment and the Likud propagandists that it is firmly committed to a coalition with the other party. The DMC has no commitments or preferences, Yadin says, and will be guided by the basic conditions it has set itself as a minimum for joining either an Alignment or a Likud coalition.

The conditions include: a reduction in the number of ministries; an economic policy that would reduce the rate of inflation; holding the fort on wage agreements, and initiation of legislation to forbid strikes in critical occupations; preferential policies for the disadvantaged; electoral reform; and an undertaking by the government that on foreign affairs it will do nothing directly opposed to the DMC's stand.

GIVEN THESE positions, Yadin says, the DMC will not prove difficult about the number of Cabinet seats it gets. He himself would prefer to be Prime Minister if the cards dealt by the electorate next Tuesday make that possible. More realistically, he would prefer being in charge of a super-Ministry of Social Affairs and perhaps a coordinator of economic and social policy, rather than dabble in the traditionally more prestigious Foreign Affairs and Defence portfolios. On what conditions would the DMC agree to participate in a coalition with the National Religious Party?

"We have decided to give all our Knesset members the right to vote according to their conscience on all religious questions. That means that there is no way for us to agree to being bound by coalition agreements on perpetuation of the religious status quo and the like. If the NRP can go along with that, we have no objection to joining a government together with them."

Judging by the polls Yadin and the DMC have a good chance of pulling off the unprecedented feat of making it nearly impossible to form the next government without them, which was the movement's original aim before it raised its sights.□

هكذا من الاصل



(Rahamim Tirosh)

PROMISES AND SOCIAL POLICIES

The political parties claim to be taking the country's social problems seriously in this election campaign. Post reporter MARSHA POMERANTZ looks at some of the promises of the three leading parties.

IT'S A BIT like theatre, believing the election promises. The audience is aware of, but goes along with, the pretence of the players. Still, we try to take our democracy seriously. We *do* have choice. And it does seem worthwhile to examine the array of promises about social issues in the three parties most likely to influence them — the Alignment, the Likud, and the Democratic Movement for Change.

Talking to Police Minister Shlomo Hillel, for the Alignment, and Dr. Israel Katz, for the DMC, is somewhat more productive than combing the sheets of printed promises. But even they, apparently out of habit, continue electioneering and defending past records, their eyes lighting up when they hit upon a deft, forgotten phrase — or feat.

Occasionally they emerge from behind the scenery, stage-props and masks. That makes things even more confusing, if more human. Both make light of party planks. Katz, speaking English, points out that "platform" and "platitude" have more than just a syllable in common. Hillel, in Hebrew, puns on the word *matza'* which means both platform and matiress. "You announce your platform," he says, "and then you go to sleep on it for four years."

At least there are people to talk to in the Alignment and the DMC. Despite three weeks of phone calls from me, the Likud campaign headquarters in Tel Aviv failed to produce either of the two people they had promised would talk about their social platform.

A SURVEY of the platforms produced some of the following emphases:

☐ Housing. All three parties give prime importance to eliminating overcrowding for large families. Other "high priorities" for housing solutions are soldiers after service, young couples, and immigrants. The parties suggest that apartments for sale be supplemented by apartments for rent. None say how they will convince the contractors that this is worth their while.

The Alignment would put its comprehensive physical planning into a separate Ministry of Housing and Population. The Likud would coax settlers into development areas, which include Judea and Samaria. The DMC would abolish the tax on the sale of flats, in order to encourage mobility.

The DMC also puts a time limit on reducing housing density. Four-or-more to a room (which exists in some 10,000 families) would be eliminated in two years, they say. Three-or-more will fade by 1981. By contrast, they claim, the present pace of reducing housing density would complete the task only in 1988.

In the Alignment plank, among offers to extend criteria for housing aid to the Arab population and reconsider the policy of lands administration, is an offer to "modernize" Arab building. Whether this means advice on how to build massive, multi-entrance shoe-boxes is not clear.

☐ Employment. The Alignment is for full employment, complete with incentives and the provision of "suitable opportunities." The DMC opposes padding — "hidden unemployment" — but doesn't say anything about firing anyone. The introduction to the Likud platform says they will work to eliminate poverty and "ensure the honourable existence of the worker who labours for his living." The Likud says little about those who don't work, or can't work, how to tell the difference between them, and what their rights are. All parties support a minimum wage linked by law to the average wage — at a rate of 50 to 60 per cent.

☐ Guaranteed income. The Alignment promises a re-examination of the tax system to make sure it is progressive — taking least from the poorest, most from the rich. It will also check the negative income tax effect — which gives income support at the bottom of the scale — to see whether it is an incentive not to work. (A recent study by the Bank of Israel claimed that insurance allowances discourage work. A study by the National Insurance Institute found the opposite.)

Hillel calls for credit to the Labour Party for a liberal guaranteed income programme. He points out that the Ministerial Committee for Social Betterment, which he headed for the last three years, ensured rapid compensation to the needy for rises in the cost of living.

Katz, who headed the National Insurance Institute from 1969 to 1973, also takes credit for recognizing the tax distortions at the bottom of the income scale, and pushing for a more progressive system. There is little conflict between their claims, since, until a few months ago, Katz was a member of the Labour Party Central Committee. He "defected" to the DMC when he found a more attentive ear there; and he has had much to say about the party's social platform.

☐ Community services. All parties support a more active role for the local authorities in providing social services. Material support, universal (e.g. child allowances) and selective (e.g. welfare assistance), would come from a single unit in the central government. Today, payments are split between the National Insurance Institute and the Welfare Ministry.

The Alignment sees the possibility of uniting small settlements into a joint body for administration of services. Hillel acknowledges that not all settlements are equipped to conduct their own social services, and that there should be varying degrees of independence for local authorities. Again, it is not clear how this will solve the tension which exists in many areas between the principal financer (the central government) and the principal spenders (the local governments).

The DMC proposes a special programme that would concentrate on the total rehabilitation of 30-40 depressed areas, with given priorities and a time schedule for each, ranging from three to seven years. It proposes a new charter to redefine the obligations of local authorities in the area of social services.

The Likud promises priority for community health and welfare programmes — for the old, the handicapped, the retarded, and others. These will be favoured over regional institutions, which of course will also be developed. The others say basically the same thing.

☐ Ministries. All agree that there is a need for a Ministry of Social Betterment to preside over this labyrinth of wonders. But that takes many forms, some of them ambiguous. All three parties stress its comprehensive planning functions, beyond mere coordination of various services which are today duplicating activities and fighting for administrative territory.

The DMC is most adamant about having a super-minister to balance the see-saw with the Finance Minister and ensure that all significant decisions regarding the economy take into consideration the social repercussions.

The Alignment says the super-ministry, which would encompass the education, welfare, labour, housing and other social ministries, would be responsible for income guarantee and would concentrate on developing the weaker populations. It is the Likud which sees the widest range of portfolios within the super-ministry: health, education and culture, social insurance, welfare, rehabilitation, employment, labour relations, physical planning, housing, building and environment.

Despite their comprehensive view of the ministry, however, neither the Alignment nor the Likud included education in their "social" platform.

THE ET CETERAS are perhaps the most interesting parts of the platforms and best express what preoccupies each party. The Alignment platform adds that it will wipe out corruption and that its team will present a personal example of sterling character.

The Likud precedes its planks with a condemnation of "the Alignment government's waste of money through poor management, waste (sic), corruption...duplication," and so on.

THE Likud is the only one of the three to treat large families as a separate chapter, promising them first priority in the housing programme, and even free education from the cradle on for those who meet unspecified criteria. The mothers of large families would be eligible for tax benefits the working woman receives (no details). To encourage population growth, the Likud would increase tax credits for the third child and over and offer grants sponsored by public organizations in Israel and abroad. This is presumably for Jewish families only, though the platform does not explicitly state that.

There appears to be no mention of family planning for those who wish to limit their families to a size they can handle.

The DMC's non-negotiable condition for joining a government is an election based on regional personal representation within two years. Such an electoral change could conceivably increase accountability.

The DMC will also push to end the politicization of daily life — including youth movements and sports. It calls for a reduction of dependence on clerks rolling out red tape and a law to require the government to inform citizens of their rights.

TALKS WITH the social-policy makers and administrators added a glimpse of what they thought was important, though they went far from exhaustive.

Shlomo Hillel, who as well as being Minister of Police heads the Ministerial Committee for Social Betterment, received me in his carpeted office, which, with a few room dividers, might house a family of six in comfort.

When I explained that I was trying to compare the policy of the three major parties, he suggested that the DMC was not "major" and that perhaps I should try the National Religious Party. (The NRP has traditionally held the welfare portfolio. However, the DMC is running ahead of it in the polls by 50 per cent and is likely to be the first partner invited into a coalition.)

After a few words about the platform/mattress association, he said he hadn't examined other platforms in detail, but was certain that the Alignment's — which was based on experience — "said it best."

Services must be available to all, he said, but supported on a differential, progressive scale. If services aren't universal, the result is "poor services for poor people." (A quick check into *The Jerusalem Post* archives revealed exactly that charge against the welfare system from Israel Katz in 1969. He reportedly borrowed the phrase from Richard Titmuss, the British sociologist.)

Talking about progressive payment for universal services, Hillel used the example of high-school education. Israel can't afford free education for all. About one-third will get it, one-third will pay full tuition fees, and the rest will contribute anything between 10 and 90 per cent.

So far, Hillel pointed out, the government had prevented the plan for a free 10th grade from being introduced for everyone. But if services should be differential, why not oblige those parents who can afford it to pay for elementary education?

"You can't change reality," he said. Free elementary education already exists, and is harder to take away. "But we did raise high-school tuition even above the cost of college education," he added.

At least he was willing to talk about unpopular moves, of which there's not a whiff in the printed platform. What about the Education Ministry's Welfare Project? It has come under fire for distributing funds to communities that lack the skilled manpower to use them properly, and for doing little to raise the standard of education and the quality of life in many target schools.

Furthermore, an evaluation proposal by the Ministerial Committee, which initiated the project, was reportedly rejected by the Education Ministry, which considered the project its own territory and was slow in setting up an evaluation system.

HILLEL'S FIRST response was that the project was a IL120m. undertaking — the habit of measuring a project by its investment rather than its results. But he went on. Acknowledging the difficulties, he said it was a "calculated risk" based on the desire to reach more than a sampling of students. The situation was so serious that an imperfect project was less harmful than no project at all.

They had learned from their mistakes. A new Social Betterment Ministry would include an evaluation team which would feed information into the system" and be on hand at different points around the country to assess programmes. In its present format, the Ministerial Committee had done all that was possible without the power to enforce its recommendations.

He saw no drastic changes in the role of the local authority in providing social services, acknowledging that different localities are not equally capable of managing services. He suggested varying the categories of involvement of the local authorities, with the "integrative model" proposed by the Ministerial Committee as a basis for activity. (The model, which was to have gone into effect in Kiryat Shmona and elsewhere last month, is still awaiting a director.)

A guaranteed income, he said, is as basic as bread. Once you have bread, you are preoccupied by the margarine problem. Then the question becomes, "Why do you teach the history of the Jews of Pinsk, and not of the Jews of Casablanca?" A progression of payments, services and culture.

Hillel doesn't believe the basic right to an income has been adequately satisfied. "You can't hope to motivate someone to improve his own life if he can't see above the edge of the poverty pit he's in."

Here he opposed what he thought was the Likud platform: not much bread for no work. I would have appreciated the opportunity to take it up with the Likud.

Is Hillel interested in becoming Minister of Social Betterment?

"If they ask me, I have an answer," he laughed.

DR. ISRAEL KATZ was sitting in the office from which he directs the Brookdale Institute of Gerontology and Adult Human Development of the Joint Distribution Committee.

Instead of lingering over the DMC platform, he wanted to talk about the "important" things in social policy. He began with two components: universal socio-economic development and then progressive redistribution of material and non-material goods.

"It's easier to do something about the gaps at a time of growth," he pointed out. "You can redistribute resources that are coming in." By selectively helping the "weaker" populations, you only create antagonism.

Katz said every decision — roads, housing, export, etc. — should be reviewed by a "joker" who jumps out of the table and asks, "Is this progressive?" However whimsical this sounds, the function is a serious one, and it would create close links between the economic and social programmes. Example: most export subsidies are not rational, he claimed. "Economic policy is social policy for the 'haves'." Subsidies to exporters, students and farmers are far larger welfare payments than the "peanuts" that go to the poor.

The joker, in Katz's vision, would be the Minister of Social Betterment in the next government, who would have to be consulted on every policy issue. That doesn't mean every policy taken up will be progressive. There are conflicts of interest. Help for new immigrants is regressive in the short run. It increases the socio-economic gap. In the long run, it is designed to improve the general lot.

What about the stigma attached to zeroing in on 30 to 40 areas of the country to provide intensive services? Even if you call the areas "preferred locations" instead of "distress areas," the stigma remains. "Better that way than ignoring it because you don't have a name for it," said Katz.

The focus of services need not be only geographic, he stressed. They include large families, older people, and the physically and emotionally disabled. One of the most important groups to work with, and the easiest to locate, is the 24 per cent of young girls who are rejected from the Army each year as "unsuitable for service." The future mothers of Israel.

Katz distinguished between populations that have been in distress for generations and those "that could take off with a little push." Different types of intervention are required in each case. All such groups would have to be approached in order of priority, and those chosen would be the focus of varied and integrated technologies.

Most of the technologies — ways of developing autonomy in a population — have not been tested for effectiveness, Katz said.

He suggested a list of 26 criteria for doing so. Suppose, for instance, you have to decide whether a home-enrichment programme or a long school-day is better for a given area. How would it affect the distribution of resources, the political standing of the groups involved, their self-image, the strength of the family? Is it incentive for economic activity? Does it integrate or divide the community? What effect does it have on the broad economy, on the sense of social justice and equity? Does it skim the cream off the local community and entice it away? What is its cost? Is it accessible? Is it popular? With which groups?

In addition to testing all priority programmes, Katz emphasized the need for a time-limit within which policy-makers and administrators would be accountable for what they promise. He proposed an annual "state of the society" address which, however imperfect the measurement, could give some indication of how far we have come, where we are going and how long it will take to get there.

With all his respect for the welfare state (he gave the example of Sweden) he was nevertheless aware of its "cardinal failure." That is the depersonalization of money. We pay taxes which benefit others, but we separate ourselves from them.

"You start thinking that if you're really wonderful, you'll accept an increase in taxes. It takes away the opportunities and the need of people to be involved."

That belief he extended to the connection between the Diaspora and Israel. He would "phase out the measurement of help in dollars" and "share assignments — people, not just material."

Would he want to be Social Betterment Minister?

Katz protested that he was very happy in his present job. If he did by some chance become minister, he would apparently enjoy the job. However, he envisioned himself running into a wall of opinion at some point and resigning over a matter of principle. That, too, would give him some kind of pleasure.

NO ONE KNOWS what effect these platforms will have on the way we live after May 17. Social platforms cannot be seen independently of economic plans. And, unfortunately, they can be seen independently of implementation.

The theatrical undertaking is likely to continue beyond the elections, when the winners and the losers form coalitions. At that point, we can only hope to have the benefit of catharsis without the accompanying tragedy.☐





(David Rubinger)



هكذا في الاصل

Patterns at the Polls

Israeli society has undergone tremendous changes in the last 29 years, yet voting patterns have remained remarkably stable. Post Reporter YOSEF GOELL examines electoral and party behaviour over the years and concludes that whoever tries to form the next government will have to make significant concessions to one or more of the smaller parties.

THESE ELECTIONS have often been spoken of as watershed elections which cannot but alter the basic configurations of Israeli politics, regardless of the exact number of Knesset seats each party wins on May 17. This is less a matter of wishful thinking than of reading the trends of electoral and party behaviour over the years.

One of the most remarkable aspects of Israeli politics has been the virtual absence of political change during the first 25 years after independence. What made this stability so remarkable was the paradoxical fact that no other society in the world had changed so much during the same time. The Israeli population nearly quintupled during this period and, what was more important, its ethnic, age, occupational and educational make-up changed beyond recognition.

To be sure, from one election to another during this period there were shifts of several percentage points between the various parties, but the basic parameters of the political equation were maintained with astounding regularity. The parties that constitute today's Labour Alignment won close to 50 per cent of the votes until 1969, ranging from a high of 51.2 per cent in 1955 to a low of 46.2 per cent four years later.

Ironically, these parties — Mapai, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Rafi and Mapam — separately received more votes before they formed the long-hoped-for united Labour Party and Alignment bloc, at which point they dropped to their lowest number ever.

The parties which constitute today's Likud also maintained a stable level at around 20 per cent of the votes up to 1969, ranging from a low of 16.7 per cent in 1949 to a high of around 23 per cent in 1961. (The latter figure is inexact because in that year the Liberal Party included the Independent Liberals, who broke away in 1965.)

THE MAJOR points to remember about Israel's electoral pattern up to the 1973 elections are these:

- No party ever won a majority. The closest any single bloc ever got to a majority was the Alignment's 46.2 per cent (56 seats) in 1969.
- Until 1973, the runner-up party or bloc (usually Herut, the General Zionists, Liberals or Gahal) won barely half the support that the front-runner got.
- The largest party — Mapai, Labour or the Alignment — was always situated in the centre of the party map, so that in effect it was impossible to form a government coalition without it. Hypothetically, it would have been possible for all the other parties to gang up and freeze Mapai or Labour out of the coalition. But this would have meant the Arab Communists and Agudat Israel coming together. Hypothetical constructs which boggle the political imagination to such an extent never materialize in real life, although an improbable alliance was established in the Knesset in 1958, following the death of Yosef Sprinzak, when it was thought necessary to wrest the speakership from the hands of Mapai.
- Although Labour and its predecessors never constituted a majority in the Knesset, they always made every effort to guarantee such a majority in the government coalition by not taking in too many partners. They always chose the National Religious Party (which came the cheapest in coalition haggling), and some small secular party or parties at the other end of the spectrum (in order to guarantee that the NRP would not get too uppity).
- Labour always took pains to control the focal points of power within the Cabinet: Prime Minister, Defence, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Education, etc. Together with control of the Histadrut (with its money, jobs, economic power and patronage) and of the Jewish Agency (with its annual budget of hundreds of millions of dollars and its coveted jobs), this constituted one of the most extraordinary concentrations of political power in the democratic world.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS FOR THE FIRST EIGHT KNESSETS
IN PERCENTAGES OF VALID VOTES
(Number of seats in parentheses)

	I 1949	II 1951	III 1955	IV 1959	V 1961	VI 1965	VII 1969	VIII 1973
Alignment						36.7[1]	46.2	39.6
Mapai	35.7 (46)	37.3 (45)	32.2 (40)	38.2 (47)	34.7 (42)	(45)	(56)	(51)
Rafi						7.9 (10)		
Ahdut Ha'avoda			8.2 (10)	6.0 (7)	6.6 (8)			
Mapam	14.7[2] (19)	12.5 (16)	7.3 (9)	7.2 (9)	7.5 (9)	6.6 (8)		
NRP	12.3[3] (16)	8.3 (10)	9.1 (11)	9.9 (12)	9.5 (12)	8.9 (11)	9.7 (12)	8.3 (10)
Aguda-Poalei Aguda		3.6 (6)	4.7 (6)	4.7 (6)	5.6 (6)	5.1 (6)	5.0 (6)	3.8 (6)
Herut	11.5 (14)	6.6 (8)	12.6 (15)	13.5 (17)	13.6 (17)	21.3 (26)	21.7 (26)	
Liberals	5.2 (7)	16.2 (20)	10.2 (13)	6.2 (8)	13.6[4] (17)	(35)		
State List							3.1 (4)	
Free Centre							1.2 (2)	
Likud								30.2 (39)
Independent Liberals	4.1 (5)	3.2 (4)	4.4 (5)	4.6 (6)	1[4]	3.5 (5)	3.2 (4)	3.6 (4)
Israel Communist Party	3.5 (4)	4.0 (5)	4.5 (6)	2.5 (3)	4.2 (5)	1.1 (1)	1.1 (1)	Moked 1.4 (1)
New Communist List						2.3 (3)	2.5 (3)	3.4 (4)
Citizens Rights								2.2 (3)
Minorities	3.0 (3)	4.7 (6)	4.9 (4)	4.7 (6)	3.9 (4)	3.5 (4)	3.5 (4)	3.3 (3)
Others	10.1 (7)	3.5 (3)	1.9 (0)	2.3 (0)	0.3 (0)	2.5 (1)	2.3 (2)	4.0 (0)

NOTES:
[1] The Alignment in 1965 included only Mapai and Ahdut Ha'avoda.
[2] Mapam in 1949 and 1951 included both Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda.
[3] The four religious parties appeared as a United Religious Front in 1949.
[4] The Liberal Party in 1961 included both the General Zionists and the Progressives (ILP)

WE BEGAN by speaking of watershed elections. The fact is that the underpinnings of this remarkable system began to collapse as this decade wore on. The above pattern was cracked (but not shattered) for the first time in the last elections. Under the impact of the 1973 war trauma, the Alignment went down from 46.2 per cent (56 seats) to 39.6 per cent (51 seats). The Likud, on the other hand, went up from the 26 per cent (32 seats) of its constituent parties to 30.2 per cent (39 seats).

That significant shift was insufficient to mark a break in the most important aspect of the political pattern: it was still impossible to form a government coalition without the Labour Alignment. But it was sufficient to make the reconstitution of the traditional Labour-NRP-ILP coalition more difficult than ever before.

Besides the decline in the electoral power of the Alignment, the main problem was the change in the nature of the NRP.

Over the years, the NRP had been content to trade its 11-12 votes in the Knesset in return for promises to maintain the various interests of the Orthodox population and the Orthodox Establishment, and for a number of minor Cabinet portfolios. Following the 1973 elections, it dropped from 12 to 10 Knesset seats and simultaneously became more hawkish.

The coalition haggling in 1974 was protracted by NRP demands that the Law of Return be amended to establish Jewish identity by Halachic conversion only. The religious party was equally adamant about the establishment of a government of national unity which would include the Likud.

In the event, a coalition was finally formed with the NRP only by resorting to a spurious report of an imminent Syrian threat on the Golan Heights. But the NRP did not join the first Rabin Government after Mrs. Meir's resignation. It was co-opted into the Government in October 1974, only after it had quietly dropped its two demands.

Today, the more extreme elements in the NRP, in regard to both religious and foreign policy issues, are much more in control than in 1974. The extremist trend was strengthened by Rabin's "firing" of the NRP Ministers following the F-15 flap last December. The "historic partnership" of Labour and the NRP was based on the old-time leaders of the two parties, who had grown comfortable with each other over decades of sharing power. They had developed a finely-tuned sense as to how far they could safely push each other. Eshkol, Sapir and Golda, on the one hand, and Shapira, Burg and Warhaftig, on the other, had such a relationship. Rabin, Raphael and Hammer apparently did not.

In these elections, the NRP leadership is basing its electoral campaign on a promise to free itself from this historic commitment. This does not necessarily mean that the NRP will not join an Alignment-led coalition after the elections if the results so indicate. What it does mean is that a much larger segment of the NRP leadership would prefer a Likud-led coalition, both for ideological reasons and because the Likud would probably be more dependent on the NRP for a majority than the Alignment would. There is a barely articulated hope in the NRP that the Likud might even be willing to pay for getting "power at last" by giving it the Ministry of Education, thus fulfilling one of the religious party's fondest dreams.

THE CHANGE in the electoral pattern which began in the last elections was as much a delayed expression of the demographic changes which had taken place over the years, as a reflection of post-war trauma. Previous studies, which seem to be borne out by Hanoch Smith's current polls for *Ma'ariv*, indicate that younger voters and those from the Oriental communities have tended over a period of time to vote more for the Likud than for the Alignment.

The weight of these categories in the general electorate has been growing. One indication of this trend among younger voters is the fact that in 1973, voters in Army units — close to 300,000 men were in uniform on December 31, 1973, and most of them were below 30 — gave a higher percentage of votes to the Likud than did the older civilian population on the home front.

These trends for the younger voters and for *edot hamizrah* would seem to be offset somewhat by Smith's findings in regard to educational levels and occupational categories. Support for the Alignment drops as one goes up the educational ladder, but among the population with higher education, this support shifts to the Democratic Movement for Change and not to the Likud.

More blue-collar workers indicate a preference for the Likud than for the Alignment, but among white-collar workers — a majority in Israel — support for the Likud drops sharply, with the majority divided between the Alignment and the DMC.

Trends such as these are not inexorable. But, in spite of the fact that they were already quite visible in the early 1970s, the Labour Party under Golda Meir, and more so under Yitzhak Rabin, seemed incapable of stemming or reversing them.

The selection of Rabin for Prime Minister in 1974 seemed to indicate an attempt by the Labour Party to take such action, in keeping with the impressive flexibility which it had shown throughout the '50s and '60s. However, the promise contained in Rabin's slogan of a government of "continuity and change" was not fulfilled in terms of "change" during his three years in office.

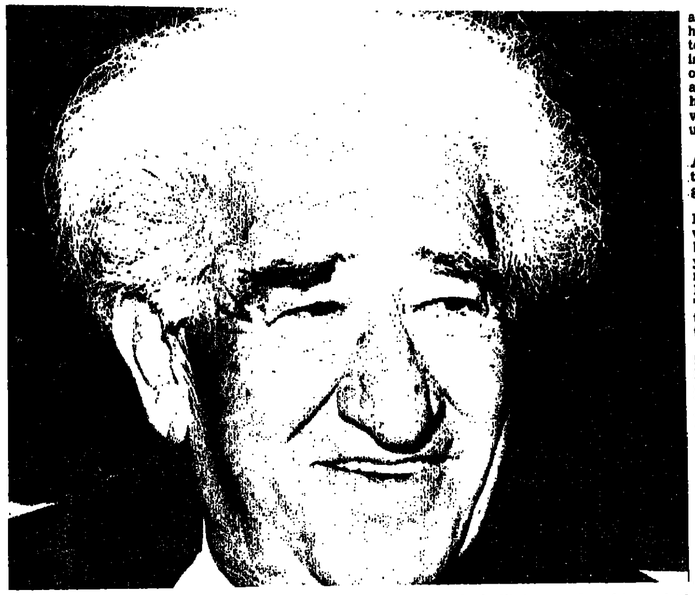
Whether Shimon Peres would have performed differently and changed the image of his party is one of the unanswerable "ifs." If Rabin had lived up to the hopes that many potential Labour supporters had invested in him, the DMC would probably not have emerged as the present threat to the Alignment's electoral future. The last-minute switch of Peres for Rabin would seem unlikely to win many more votes. At best, a number of hawkish potential Alignment voters, who were contemplating voting for the Likud, might return to the Alignment. But the defectors to the DMC will hardly be moved by the Rabin-Peres switch.

THE WATERSHED nature of these elections is an expression of the widening of the cracks in the electoral patterns which first appeared in 1973. The appearance on the scene of the DMC, the change in the internal nature of the NRP, and the barely papered-over schisms within the major parties, all indicate that the coalition negotiations which begin in a fortnight will be difficult.

They will entail a juggling of several alternatives rather than the simple question of how much Labour is willing to grant its coalition partners. This means that Labour will either not form the next government or will have to share major power positions with the smaller parties — the DMC and/or the NRP — whose support will be crucial.□

MEYER SOLDIERS ON

MEYER WEISGAL, the creator and inspiration of the Weizmann Institute of Science, now in his 83rd year, has been ill for many months. Irrepressible as ever, he describes to Post reporter PHILIP GILLON some of the peak points of his life.



EVERYBODY is surely entitled to his little vanity: mine is that the pieces I have produced about Meyer Weisgal are among the best examples of journalism to appear in Israel. Yet the claim is not as vain as it may seem at first, since my share in the product is largely nominal: generally, when I have gone to Meyer to interview him, I find that he has shyly and slyly taped in advance the questions he believes I should ask, as well as the brilliant answers these questions are calculated to produce.

He explains that he does this in order to save me time, knowing that I have only a couple of hours to devote to him, and that I can use the precious minutes to better advantage swapping jokes over the Scotch rather than wasting them in frivolous work.

The truth is that Meyer is still secretly convinced that his real forte is journalism, that the world lost a potential Pulitzer prizewinner when the papers he edited, *The Maccabean*, *The New Maccabean*, and *The New Palestine*, successively closed down, and he turned his energies to promoting Zionism and science instead of feeding the printing presses.

I think I have established a closer rapport with Meyer than with any other man I have ever interviewed. We are bound not only by ties of deep affection and belief in the liberal outlook, but also by the conviction that the most important thing in the world is a joke, and that men and women should be judged, not by their financial acumen or ability in their chosen fields, but by their sense of humour.

It was therefore with some trepidation that I went to the Weizmann Institute compound in Rehovot to see him again, as I feared that I would find my old friend racked by pain and sickness. His wife, Shirley, reassured me before I went into his room; Meyer's mind was as sharp as ever, she said, and he was still raising hell if he noticed anything wrong, such as uncollected refuse or a broken tool in the Institute gardens.

He was having a siesta when I went in, but had left instructions that he was to be woken when I arrived. A nurse did this with some trepidation, and was told in Meyer's delicate fo'c'sle language what arrangements she should make for us to conduct our interview in comfort and privacy.

This time he had not pre-taped the interview, so rather sulkily I sat down to do my own work, and asked him, for starters, to recall the peaks of his long life.

"I'VE DONE enough in my time for five people," he asserted, "so it's not easy to pick out a few peaks. And don't think that my great moments are all behind me; I've still got plans for the future. There are some things I've still got to finish; I hope I'll be given the two or three more years that I simply must have to round them off."

"Let's see — the peaks of the past. The first time I came to Israel — Palestine, as it then was — was in 1926. Gershon Agronsky, who later founded *The Jerusalem Post*, was correspondent for *The New Palestine*, and he met me and showed me around. You know what it says in the Psalms about those who return to Palestine being like men who dream? For me it was like a dream. All I wanted to do was to stay in the country and join a kibbutz.

"Then the cables started to come from America — the entire Zionist Movement was collapsing without me. A packet came from Louis Lipsky, a man I esteemed very highly. I was torn to pieces; I didn't know where to turn. Finally I accepted Lipsky's arguments and went back to New York to labour in the vineyards of Zionism instead of Zichron Ya'acov.

"Was it a right choice? Who knows? Could I have lasted as a kibbutznik? Maybe yes, maybe no. Certainly that love affair with Israel lasted all my life; I've lived here now for 32 years, and have never been away for more than a few weeks at a stretch, except for this last time.

"Now, I have been in America for nine months, sick most of the time, travelling from hospital to hospital, from bed to bed. It took a tremendous amount out of me. But what hurt me more than anything else was the news coming from Israel, news of scandals and corruption. I cried out to heaven by day and wept by night — was this the kind of country we had worked 70 years to create? I tried to do what I could from 6,000 miles away, I wrote letters to everybody I thought could help."

I TOLD Meyer that he was supposed to be recalling peaks, not worrying about the nation's state of morality.

"Yes, but you can't scale the peaks if you don't go through the valleys. I reached another valley in 1930, when I became sick and tired of working for the Zionists, and made a solemn vow to myself that never again would I work *for* these people, although I would work *with* them. It's a subtle but important distinction. If you're a Zionist civil servant, you have to put up with their nonsense, their lack of imagination, their limitations. I had to resign six times before my resignation was accepted.

"I made up my mind that the heart of the Jewish people was sound, but that the mouths of the leaders were full of cliches. So I decided to give life to the Zionist Movement through music, theatre, the living arts — to cut out the speeches.

"I became a Zionist impresario, gave 10 years of myself to the job, at great expense to myself and my family. *The Romance of a People* (1933) and *The Eternal Road* (1937) — I think they were the greatest Zionist productions ever staged in America. In these pageants I involved wonderful artists like producer Max Reinhardt, poet-scriptwriter Franz Werfel and composer Kurt Weill. They became the talk of the country, received accolades as the greatest Jewish productions in all history — at any rate since the time of King Solomon.

"I was famous. I was also nearly destitute: we played to packed houses, and we lost $6,000 to $7,000 a week. The unions took my life out of me — if I wanted four technicians, they insisted I take 16 or get none. When we came to the dog days in July, I said I was going to close — then they offered to make concessions. I said, 'Gentlemen, you're giving too little and too late, and I quit the business.'

"You asked me about my high moments. Despite my financial losses, the love of the theatre was in the family genes. My son Mendy (calling himself Michael Wager) became a fine actor. A little while ago, sick and broken and damaged though I was, I was taken in a wheelchair to the Mann Auditorium to hear Leonard Bernstein's "*Kaddish*." Michael was the narrator. I wouldn't have missed that occasion for the world; I sent a long telegram of congratulation to Leonard telling him that it was the greatest piece of music he ever wrote, one of the greatest pieces I had ever heard.

"Another high moment I missed in the flesh, I had to enjoy it vicariously. This was the Weizmann Institute dinner in America for Dr. Henry Kissinger last March. I prepared the most marvellous event ever to be organized by the Institute, and was going to be host but I couldn't make it. My voice was heard on tape and my speech thrilled everyone. There were only 160 people present, the select of Washington and New York.

"Henry Kissinger cried when he listened to my speech. He phoned me the next day and spoke to me for 10 minutes — then he wrote me a letter. All the 160 participants have contacted me personally to tell me about the event. Kissinger is a great man, a great secretary of state, not only for America but also for Israel; the Jewish people have treated him very badly, and will be sorry for it yet. They didn't understand him."

AND WEIZMANN? His association with Weizmann must have given him many great moments?

"Ah, Weizmann — the Chief, as I called him. He phoned me when I was going out of the theatre business in 1941 and said, 'I need you, Meyer. You're the only man I need. I'm old and tired and weak. I need a young man at my side.' The Jews were hounding him at the time. I never left him after that.

"The Weizmann Institute opening in 1949 — that was perhaps the highest peak of all. Weizmann never wanted me to establish the Weizmann Institute, all he wanted was an extension of the Sieff Institute. I took it out of his hands, and went ahead regardless. After the opening, he made me promise never to leave the place. I argued with him. I said to him, 'What the hell do I know about science?'

He replied that I didn't need to know any science to build a great institute, and of course he was right. I got people to work for me, warned them that there could be no clock-watching, no going off at four if they worked with me. And I collected people around me, wonderful people. Anybody who couldn't take my pace just left and never came back."

Weisgal is said to have raised more money in his time than any other human being except income tax collectors, by his unique mixture of jests, bullying, cajolery and uncanny insight into just how much money his victim will cough up. I asked him if he had any idea how much he had garnered in the vineyard?

"Who knows? For the Institute, maybe $250m., maybe $300m. Yet I could never raise a cent for myself."

Another of his high points was the production of *The Weizmann Letters*. "And I brought that off in the teeth of everyone's opposition. That's why I want another two or three years — to finish that job."

A BOOK OF tributes to Weisgal, published on his 70th birthday, was called *Odyssey of an Optimist*. Despite illness and pain and his anxiety about the State of Israel, I asked, would he still describe himself as an optimist?

"Of course. My optimism is based on my belief that each generation of Jews survives, despite all that our enemies may do to us and all we may do to each other. The prophecies will come true — they are coming true in our own time. Are we not restoring Jerusalem? The generations pass but the Jewish people remains. This is my faith. The dark days will pass, the spirit of *halutziut* will revive, the scoundrels and wheelers and dealers will disappear, and the sun will shine again on Israel." □

Vote for William



WITH PREJUDICE

Alex Berlyne

I'VE NEVER been able to empathize with troubled young intellectuals suffering from the fashionable "crisis of identity."

The problem was resolved for me at a very early age. One "identity" was produced only for *badinage*, honour demanding an uninformative rigmarole if a member of a peer group actually *asked* who you were:

"What's your name?
Mary Jane.
Where do you live?
Down the grid.
What number?
Cucumber.
What street?
Pickle meat."

Our real identity, however, was laboriously inscribed on the fly-leaf of every schoolbook we possessed, in a formula as rigorously codified as any zoologist's arrangement of genus, species and sub-species:

Alex Berlyne,
35, Penrose Street,
Hightown,
Manchester, 8,
Lancashire,
England,
The United Kingdom,
Europe,
The Northern Hemisphere,
The Earth,
The Universe.

I WAS VERY pleased to note that the editor of Fontana's "Armada" series of children's paperbacks recognizes this need and has provided a space on the half-title, headed "This Armada book belongs to..." with a generous number of lines for the kids to enter all the requisite information.

I was even more pleased to see that the six latest "Armada" titles are reprints of Richmal Crompton's "William" books *(William — The Bold, Just — William, William's Happy Days, William — The Detective, William — The Bad* and *William's Crowded Hours*, 45p each).

The first William collection came out in book-form in 1922, when our hero was 11 years old. Half a century and 22 books later (having been translated as Guillermo, Grimur, Guilherme, Jirks and Tuntje), he's still a mischievous, dirty, rather untruthful, 11-year-old English schoolboy.

William lives in a small village in Kent. His father retreats, in bewilderment, behind the pages of a financial newspaper ("He's mad," said Mr. Brown. "It's the only explanation."). His mother is terribly vague and seems to spend all her time darning socks: in one book she does so on pages 191, 192, 194, 207 and 233, and later we are told: "His mother stopped darning socks. She only did that in moments of deep emotion."

William has an older brother, Robert, who is constantly falling in love with "the most beautiful girl in the world," and a sister, Ethel, who is wooed by an unending flow of smitten young men, all of whom are ready to bribe William in the mistaken belief that he has some influence over her.

William's gang, the Outlaws, consists of Ginger, Douglas and Henry, whose mortal foes are a gang led by Hubert Lane, a sly, fat boy "with a morbid love of mathematics." The Outlaws are pestered by that unforgettable *nochschlepper*, six-year-old Violet Elizabeth, who usually gets her own way by threatening to "theream and theream and *theream* until I'm thick."

William is mostly an elemental disruptive force, especially when he is trying to be helpful. ("But, William," said Mrs. Brown, "how did you think it was going to help *anyone* to say that Ethel had epilepsy and consumption?").

But his most outrageous pranks develop from his constant preoccupation with social reform ("Jus' think of the privileges we've had took away. Jus' think of the days when children used to work in mills an' down coal mines an' up chimneys. It must have been wizard.") According to William, kids can't go down the mines any longer and enjoy themselves "messing about with coal" because the grown-ups want them "to have a rotten time doin' sums an', French verbs an' geography instead."

In this mood he really engages my sympathies. I remember the endless hours in class listening to some teacher droning on while the class busied themselves with surreptitious caterpillar races or spent the whole afternoon using the pen-nibs to try to nudge flies into the ink-wells. We were so successful at this difficult task that for a while we had the clogged ink-well cemeteries removed and had to make do with indelible pencils, every inch of exposed skin gradually becoming covered with purple tattoos.

Of course, the hated "sums" reduced us to near imbecility (though one of the worst dunces in the school eventually became chief secretary to the Treasury). While we were learning decimals, Miss Duguid showed us how to multiply by 100. She wrote 7.25 on the blackboard and then rubbed out the decimal point. "Now, Berlyne," she said. "Where is the decimal?"

"On the duster, Miss," I answered.

I WAS READING *William's Happy Days* the other night while the party political broadcasts were unwinding on TV, and it gradually dawned on me that there were any number of correspondences between what I was reading in the book and what I was seeing on the screen.

For example: "I'm going to be a millionaire when I grow up," William announces in one of the stories. After being reminded by the Outlaws that he has already expressed an ambition to be a pirate, a lion-tamer and an engine-driver, William agrees he's going to be all those but he's going to be a millionaire *first*.

"There was a moment's silence, then Ginger said with a certain half-reluctant interest: 'How're you goin' to get to be one?'

"'I've not thought about that part yet,' said William."

The nightly repetition of patent untruths also has its equivalent in the William books:

"'Yes,' said Mrs. Brown, 'I'm sure that he'll do his best. I know that he sometimes makes mistakes, but he's really a very good boy.' Mrs. Brown frequently made this statement, in the vague hope apparently that if she said it often enough it might become true."

It got so that practically every line became fraught with meaning. While one politico was making promises he couldn't possibly hope to keep, I was reading about William devouring iced cake "with that disregard for consequences which is the mark of youth."

Watching Yigal Allon embrace Mr. Begin, his political enemy, on his return to the Knesset following his illness was like reading about the Christmas truce between William and Hubert Lane: "Without the Hubert Lane feud, life would be dull indeed."

However, in *William — The Bad*, Richmal Crompton has the Outlaws go into politics for themselves and Henry's definition of the different brands deserves to be quoted:

"'There's Conservatives and they want to make things better by keepin' 'em jus' like what they are now. An' there's Liberals an' they want to make things better by alterin' them jus' a bit, but not so's anyone'd notice, an' there's Socialists, an' they want to make things better by taking everyone's money off 'em an' there's Communists an' they want to make things better by killin' everyone but themselves.'

"'I'm goin' to be one of them,' said Ginger promptly."

THE ELECTION campaign has been the most childish I can remember. All the juvenile preoccupations have been strongly in evidence:

Broiges. Yehuda Sha'ari wasn't speaking to his fellow ILP members for some time and Michael Bar-Zohar was vexed with the Alignment for a while. Both later made up.

Dares. The Citizen's Rights Movement came out with the slogan, "Those with guts vote *Rats*."

Ooh, what a fib! The Alignment accused the DMC's Amnon Rubinstein of slander and the DMC complained to the Central Election Committee about an Alignment ad showing Shmuel Tamir as the Trojan Horse of the DMC.

Swaps. The ILP's Gideon Hausner wrote to Mr. Rabin to persuade him to exchange Archbishop Capucci for Prisoners of Zion.

Jeers and Repartee. Shelli were evidently very pleased with an ad which ran, "Peres, Yadin, Allon want peace — a piece of Jordan, a piece of Egypt, a piece of Syria."

Lessons. The DMC took us back to the classroom with their syllogistic ad, "The Prime Minister of Israel should be a man who can make decisions. Yigal Yadin should be the next Prime Minister of Israel."

All it lacked was Q.E.D. tacked on to the end.

How to be very, very popular. Samuel Flatto-Sharon's campaign finds its echo in *William — The Bad*, where Douglas is courting the electorate: "'Ladies an' gentlemen,' said Douglas, 'I'm makin' this speech to ask you all to be Lib'rals same as what I am. My aunt's gotter parrot that talks an' I'll let you come an' listen to it through the window when she's not there if you'll vote Lib'rals...I'll let you look at my rabbits too, an' I'll give you all a suck of rock if my aunt sends me a stick when she goes to Brighton same as she did last year.'"

CHILDREN'S LOGIC is often very funny because, though the structure is sound, the basic premise on which it is erected is ludicrously lacking. The absence of concrete political programmes has been a particularly noticeable feature of the present campaign, but I hope the commonsense of the electorate can overcome the lunatics of the advertising they've been subjected to. Otherwise, they'll be in the position of the little girl who was watching ballet for the first time.

With dovastating logic, she asked her mother, "Instead of walking on their toes and stretching up their arms, why don't they just get taller ladies?" □

Shesh-bish

Helga Dudman

HOW SADDENING, yet how somehow revealing, that many people don't seem to care for the election advertisements now in season and at the peak of their juicy goodness.

This negative attitude is hard for me to understand because the political commercials — on the commercial radio station, that is, not on our still-pure television — strike me as a truly *fun thing*. That's entertainment! Though sometimes I have the feeling I'm the only one enjoying them. Imagine, all those campaign funds and motivational experts working away just for me!

But I appreciate the gallantry and the expense because, speaking as a woman, it is deeply satisfying to have my intelligence insulted on the geo-political level for a change, and not just on soft drinks and insurance companies. There's nothing like a little insult to the intelligence to make a girl feel all soft and desirable and, yes, womanly.

Political commercials provide clean, rib-tickling entertainment for the whole family, with patter and songs, playlets and jivey trombones, and the flair of trumpets. And hand in hand with the commercials for soaps and banks, they make it clear that we are finally getting away from tacky old socialism and into the bright, clean world of Free Competition and Private Enterprise. And with Private Enterprise and its frisky handmaiden, Advertising, we are at last on the threshold of a more efficient, less bureaucratic, more productive and generally more adorable state of things.

AS IN: "Switch to BISH! The new self-sudsing, easy-to-wipe party that leaves no greasy bureaucratic stains and in just four point two days will have your complexion radiantly flawless, efficient, charismatic, ready for decision-making and electoral reform! Hey, ho,la,la,la!

"And now a few words for dazzling new MISH! Low on repairs, high on Jewish values, with the exclusive fast-spin bio-agitator that means less work, more exports! And a choice of six scented sprays for bedroom, bathroom, cabinet, and constituency!

"Time for KNISH! It's silky-smooth to the touch, idealistic, safe on curves. Makes children study better, quenches thirst, and contains the revolutionary yet traditionalist yet scientific new ingredient 'Forpol,' for a more digestible foreign policy, and at last a Knesset that's *'Squeaky-Clean!'* (Readers who don't know about Squeaky Clean haven't lived through the prime of American advertising. Never mind, it's around the corner: a condition of continued aid, in support of unsupportable living standards.)

"And now, just a word from SHESH! For unbelievably close shaves and smoother allya, it's SHESH, the exquisitely honed new list that makes whisker-snipping sheer joy...Left cheek, right cheek, centrist jowl, and you're baby-bottom smooth..."

IT WILL BE noted that I have used the SHESH-BISH-model acronym because so many of the latest lists have a *shin* in there somewhere signifying change, though of course we also have TRUTH and UNITY as usual.

But in our exoitement about sophisticated techniques from the wonderful world of private enterprise, let's not forget the message. Or maybe we should. For example, the uniquely forgettable spiel by that Young Lawyer who was Born Here and who is so excited by the fact that he is 30 years old that he just cannot get over this striking achievement ...

"And now, let's hear from the friendly yet deeply committed people over at ZISH. We speak your language, however badly you speak ours! Yes, it's ZISH wherever beautiful people get together! ZISH is delish with pickles but also with lower taxes! Low in calories, high in VAT, it comes in the exciting new re-usable disposable container. Choose ZISH for less governmental blundering, more blundering by private enterprise!

"Now watch this radio demonstration. Here are two dirty towels, all spotted with dependence on America. We'll just dip this one in magic ZISH, and this one in List X. Why, the List X towel is still all dirty and spotted. But — would you believe it? — the ZISH towel is sparkling white and has a balanced and pragmatic yet ideological budget!

"So change now from governmental corruption to the mint-fresh tingle of corporate corruption..."

And so, all of you out there with your television sets, eagerly awaiting a commercial channel — there's your little preview. But of politics; the toothpaste is still to come. See what fun it is to be considered an idiot by skilled experts! □

POST PULLOUT GUIDE

The Poster



Sombre virgins confined in the macabre house of their insane mother in 'The House of Bernarda Alba.'

SPRING FESTIVAL

Theatre

CLUB TEATRO DI ROMA — From Italy, "Sacco," a play without words by C. Remondi and R. Caporossi. (Haifa, Beit Hahayal, Saturday at 8.30 p.m.)

COMPAGNIE PHILIPPE GENTY — Puppet Theatre from France. (Tel Aviv, Ohel, Beit Arlosoroff, 6 Bellinson Saturday at 7 and 9.45 p.m.; Beit Hahayal, Weismann and Pinkus, Thursday at 8.30 p.m.; Bin Hashofet, Sunday at 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.; Gan Shmuel, Monday at 8 p.m.; Jerusalem Theatre, Wednesday at 8.30 p.m.)

KENNET THEATRE — The British Theatre group perform "Dear Liar" by K. Kitty. A play based on the correspondence between Bernard Shaw and Mrs. Campbell. (Jerusalem, Khan, opposite Railway Station, Saturday and Monday at 8.30 p.m.)

Music

VARDA NISHRY — Piano recital J.S. Bach: Preludes and fugues from "The Well Tempered Clavier," Book I. (Jerusalem, Israel Museum, Saturday at 8.30 p.m.)

URI SHOHAM, flute; **DAVID CHEN,** violin; **HANOCH GREENFELD,** piano — J.S. Bach: Trio-Sonata from "The Musical Offering;" Beethoven: Sonata for Flute and Piano; Beethoven: Sonata No.5; J.S. Bach: Trio-Sonata in C Major. (Jerusalem, Khan, opposite Railway Station, Sunday at 8.30 p.m.)

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Conductor: Gary Bertini. Heather Harper, soprano; Emily Berendsen, alto; Woman's choir directed by Faina Iseroff; The Tel Aviv Quartet with Ze'ev Steinberg — viola; Alla Yampolsky — cello. Works by Schoenberg, Alban Berg; Debussy, Nilsson. (Jerusalem Theatre, Monday at 8.30 p.m.)

Dance

BATSHEVA DANCE COMPANY — Works by Christopher Bruce, Rina Yerushalmi, Glen Tetley. (Jerusalem Theatre, Saturday at 8.30 p.m.)

ENTERTAINMENT

Jerusalem

EVENING OF JAZZ — Dani Gottfried, piano, Aharon Kaminsky, drums, Victor Poirov, bass. (Pargod Pocket Theatre, 94 Bezalel, Wednesday at 9.30 p.m.)

EVENING OF MIME — With Hanoch Rosen. (Pargod Pocket Theatre, 94 Bezalel, Saturday at 8.30 p.m.; Tzavta, 38 King George, Wednesday at 9 p.m.)

POETRY READING — American poets Ruth Whitman, Edwin Honig, and Sheryll Lisa Kaplan read their works. (Tzavta, 38 King George, Sunday at 9 p.m.)

RAGTIME AND BLUES — By performers of Tzavta's Musicafe. (Tzavta, 38 King George, Saturday at 9 p.m.)

SOIREE JACQUES PREVERT — Songs and poems presented by Shlomo Reich. With Pianist Willy Adler, Liraz Padva and David Rozelvel. (Tzavta, 38 King George, tonight at 9.30)

Tel Aviv

ADAM AND HAVAL — Musical comedy by Yonatan Gefen. (Beit Hahayal, Weismann and Pinkus, Saturday and Thursday at 9 p.m.)

HAVA ALBERSTEIN — Sings and plays her guitar. (Tzavta, 30 Ibn Gvirol, Monday at 9 p.m.)

EVENING WITH ARIK LAVIE — Songs and entertainment. (Beit Histadrut Ha-morim, Ben Sarouk St., Saturday at 9 p.m.)

KIBBUTZ SONG CLUB — (Tzavta, 30 Ibn Gvirol, Wednesday at 8.30 p.m.)

MATTI CASPI — Songs and guitar. (Tzavta, 30 Ibn Gvirol, tonight at 9 p.m. and midnight; Tuesday at 9 p.m.)

Haifa

LOVE IN THE BALANCE — With Yosi Banai. (Shavit Theatre, 8 Hasport, tonight at 9.30 p.m.)

DAI UN BAN DAR... E CHISAN — Musical in Rumanian. (Orah Theatre, Friday at 9 p.m.)

Other Towns

ADAM AND HAVAL — (Ramat Gan, Ordea, tonight at 9.30 and 11)

THE CHINESE CIRCUS REVUE — From Taiwan. Acrobats, dancers, Kung Fu. (Naharlyn, Hod, tonight at 7.30 and 9.45; Beersheba, Keren, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.; Givat Haim, Thursday at 6.30 and 9.30)

EVENING WITH ARIK LAVIE — (Givatayim, Shavit, tonight at 9.30)

LA BOHEME — Avi Toledano sings songs of Charles Aznavour. (Holon, Rina, tonight at 9.30; Kiryat Malachi, Saturday at 8.30 p.m.; Bin Harod, Sunday at 9 p.m.; Carmiel, Wednesday at 8.30 p.m.)

LOVE IN THE BALANCE — (Ramot Naftali, Thursday)

THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT — With Ily Gorilitzky, Yona Atari, Nira Rabinovitch, Sassy Keshet. (Tiberias, Aviv, Thursday; Yavne, Sunday at 8.30 p.m.)

FOR CHILDREN

LAUGHTER PARADE — Film with Charlie Chaplin. (Jerusalem, Israel Museum, Thursday at 3.30 p.m.)

GOLDY LOCKS AND THE THREE BEARS — Play for children. (Haifa, Shavit Theatre, 8 Hasport, Saturday at 11 a.m.)

THUMBELINA — The songs of Danny Kaye sung by Tzipi Shavit. (Acre, Gan Eden, Monday at 4.30 p.m.; Kiryat Ata, Shavit, Tuesday at 4 p.m.; Rehovot, Beit Ha'am, Wednesday at 4.30 p.m.; Kiryat Haim, Beit Nagler, Thursday)

TZAVTA STORIES — Children's cabaret stories in music, movement and dance. (Jerusalem, Tzavta, 38 King George, Saturday at 11 a.m.)

LABAN PUPPET THEATRE — (Haifa, Shavit Theatre, 8 Hasport, Wednesday at 4 p.m.)

DANCE

THE BAT-DOR DANCE COMPANY — Winter Song (Gene Hill Bagan); Concerto Grosso (Charles Czarny) Journey (Domy Reiter-Soffer). (Tel Aviv, Bat-Dor Theatre, Thursday at 8.30 p.m.)

OPERA

THE ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA:
Mozart: Don Giovanni — (Tel Aviv, Saturday; Haifa Auditorium, Monday)

Rossini: The Barber of Seville — (Tel Aviv, Thursday)

THEATRE

All programmes are in Hebrew unless otherwise stated.

Jerusalem

THE EMIGRANTS — A bitter searing story of two emigrants from a communist country, a peasant who left to make money and an intellectual who escaped to write a book on freedom but lost the urge. (Hebraw University, Wise Auditorium, Sunday, 8.30 p.m.)

ONLY ONE KID — Based on the traditional Passover song. (Rehavia High School, today at 3.30; Kiryat Hayovel, Stern Street, Sunday at 4 p.m.; Kiryat Menahem, Sunday at 8.45 p.m.; Katamon-tet, Monday at 4 p.m.; Katamon-vav, Monday at 8.45 p.m.)

Tel Aviv

AN ISRAELI IN AMERICA — Satirical comedy written by Ilie Sagie about an Israeli seeking his fortune in America, with Ya'acov Bodo, Oshik Levi, Rachel Dayan, Shmuel Kalderon, Marina Rozeli and Avi Hofman. Produced by the Lilah Theatre. (Nahmani Hall, 17 Nahmani, Saturday at 7.30 and 9.45 p.m.; Thursday at 8.30 p.m.; Ohel, Beit Arlosoroff, 6 Bellinson, Monday at 8.30 p.m.)

THE EMIGRANTS — (Tel Aviv University, Bar Shira Hall, Saturday at 9 p.m.)

EQUUS — Peter Shaffer's play about a boy who gouged out the eyes of five horses. The staging by British director Peter James fails to generate the passion without which the play has little meaning. Produced by the Camari Theatre. (Camari, 101 Disengoff, Sunday)

THE GOOD WOMAN OF SETZUAN — Brecht's play translated by Shimon Sandbank, about the suffering of a good woman destined to live in a corrupt town of sinners. (Habimah's Large Hall. Saturday, Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday)

I KNEW THE MILKY WAY — New Habimah production. (Habimah's Small Hall, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday)

LOVE — Written by Shalom Aleichem. (Tzavta, 30 Ibn Gvirol, Thursday at 9 p.m.)

OTHERWISE ENGAGED — A clever, sophisticated but essentially empty comedy, by Simon Gray, about a man who wants to spend the afternoon listening to music, but is beset by other people's problems. (Camari, 101 Disengoff, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday)

POET ON A SUITCASE — Habimah Theatre production. (Habimartef, at Habimah Square, Saturday at 8.30 p.m.)

SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS —Commedia Dell'Arte by Goldoni; produced by the Khan Theatre. (Bat Dor Theatre, 30 Ibn Gvirol, Wednesday at 9 p.m.)

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW — New Camari production of Shakespeare's play, directed by Yosef Millo. (Camari, 101 Disengoff, Thursday)

Haifa

BORN YESTERDAY — The Haifa Theatre's revival of the thirty-year-old Broadway comedy under Nola Chilton's direction shows how quickly comedies of this sort age but the show is still amusing, with a great deal of pace and a remarkable performance by Gita Munts as the dumb broad who sees the light. (Haifa Municipal Theatre, 50 Pevaner Thursday at 8.30 p.m.)

THE HOUSE OF BERNARDA ALBA — Beersheba Theatre's production of Lorca's stark drama about five nubile virgins shut up in the home of their mother, in an impressive production by Yoram Falk. (Haifa Municipal Theatre, 50 Pevaner, Sunday and Wednesday at 8.30 p.m.)

M'LEKT NISHT KEIN HONIK — The celebrated Yiddish comedian. Dzigan, is back with his annual programme, with a cast of eight and a 3-piece band. Not one of his best programmes, but Dzigan is Dzigan. (Shavit Theatre, 8 Hasport, Saturday at 9 p.m.)

MOMENTS — A nostalgic revue comprising songs and skits by the late Nathan Alterman; the subject is Tel Aviv in the Thirties. Shmuel Bunim directs in a pleasant, low-keyed manner. Produced by the Haifa Municipal Theatre. (Haifa Municipal Theatre, 50 Pevaner, Monday and Tuesday at 8.30 p.m.)

OTHERWISE ENGAGED — (Haifa Municipal Theatre, 50 Pevaner, Saturday at 8.30 p.m.)

THE REGISTER — Written by Joseph Munsky and presented by the Lilah Theatre. (Beitenu, tonight at 9)

Other Towns

AN ISRAELI IN AMERICA — (Givatayim, Hadar, tonight at 9.30; Petah Tikva, Shalom, Tuesday at 9 p.m.; Lod, Oriy, Wednesday at 8.30 p.m.)

WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF — A revival of Edward Albee's play about a married couple united by mutual hatred, presented by the Habimah Theatre. Though the edges of the famous dialogue are slightly blunted, the play retains its life and the climactic scenes carry terrific impact. Fine acting under the direction of Ely Kalus. (Kiryat Ata, Sunday; Pardes Hanna, Monday)

MUSIC

All programmes are at 8.30 p.m. unless otherwise stated

Jerusalem

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ENSEMBLE — Subscription concert No.7, John Nelson conducting; Kess Hulsmann, violin; Robin Weisel, soprano, Mira Zakai, alto, Arjan Blanken, tenor, Willy Hapannas, baritone, with the Rinat National Choir. All-Mozart programme: "The Magic Flute" — Overture K.620; Concerto No.5 for violin and orchestra in A Major, K.219. "Serenada Notturna" in D Major, K.239; Vesperae "Solennes de Confessore," for soloists, choir and orchestra, K.339. (Jerusalem Theatre, Thursday)

ISRAEL BACH SOCIETY — J.S. Bach: "If I Forget Thee O Jerusalem" and other works for Cello, Organ, Harpsichord, with Gershon Braun, Eli Freud (International Evangelical Church, 55 Hanevi'im, Saturday)

Tel Aviv

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA — Subscription Concert No.9 Daniel Barenboim, conductor and pianist. Works by Mozart and Berlioz. (Mann Auditorium, Series 5: Saturday; Series 7: Sunday; Series 8: Monday)

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ENSEMBLE — For details see Jerusalem (Beit Hahayal, Weismann and Pinkus, Series 1: Sunday; Series 3: Monday; Series 8: Tuesday)

UZI WIESEL, cello, **PNINA SALEMAN,** piano — 3 sonatas for cello and piano by Beethoven. (Tel Aviv Museum, Saturday)

MUSICAMERA ENSEMBLE — Avraham Melamed, violin; Idith Zvi, piano; Shulamith Lorin, cello. Programme: Haydn: Trio No.1; Shostakovich, Trio Op.67; Arthur Gelbrun, Trio (1977). Brahms — Trio Op.101. (Tel Aviv Museum, Tuesday)

11.11 SERIES — The Holon Chamber Ensemble, Shalom Rosli-Riklis conducting, Rosalyn Barak, soprano; Michael Meltzer, Shira Gonen, flute; Leora Manor, Sergio Schwartz, violin; Milka Rimerling Lux, piano. Works by J.S. Bach (Tzavta, 30 Ibn Gvirol, Saturday at 11.11 a.m.)

Haifa

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ENSEMBLE — For details see Jerusalem. (Haifa Auditorium, Saturday at 8.30 p.m.)

THE HAIFA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — In honour of reunification of Jerusalem. Joe Feledlands, conductor; Shuli Natan — Soloist; singing group from Beit Nagler. (Haifa Auditorium, Sunday)

Other Towns

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ENSEMBLE — For details see Jerusalem (Givat Haim, tonight; Rishpon, Beit Ha'am, Wednesday)

RECORDS

DUKE ELLINGTON & JOHN COLTRANE (C.B.S., Records AS 80) — C.B.S. are tentatively trying out the jazz market here, and have picked a fascinating record to start with. Recorded in 1962, the eight tracks represent the first collaboration between these two jazz kings. The venture worked out well; the music is relaxed, neither overadventurous nor unimaginative. Most of the material was written by Ellington, and is recorded here with the backing of Aaron Bell or Jimmy Garrison on bass and Elvin Jones or Sam Woodyard on drums. The disc is a good introduction to Jazz since it doesn't require too much of the listener; at the same time, its attractions to the enthusiast are obvious.

THE BEST OF GEORGE HARRISON (C.B.S. Records PAS 10011) — The tracks are all written by George, but side one is exclusive Beatles — "Something," "Here Comes the Sun," etc. The disc covers the years from 1966-75: four years of Beatle music and five of solo Harrison. Most Beatle fans will have all of side one in their collection, and probably some of side two (which contains two tracks from "All Things Must Pass"). But those who are renewing their Beatle records could do worse than buy this one.

For last-minute changes in times of performances, or where times are not available, please contact Box Office.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, May 14, 1977

ALLENBY Tel. 57820
6.30, 9.30



METROCOLOR

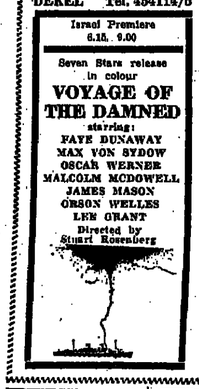
BEN YEHUDA
Tel. 222759
3rd week
Directed by
LINA WERTMULLER
Seven Beauties
GIANCARLO GIANNINI

CHEN Tel. 282288
R. Vardimon Y. Pharhi
present
YEHUDA BARKAN
REUVEN BAR-YOTAM
a Shmuel Imberman film
LET'S BLOW A MILLION
Jack Cohen, Yona Elian
and many more.
producer: Shimon Arama



CINEMA ONE
Israel Premiere
NIGHT TRAIN MURDER
ENRICA MARIA SALERNO
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Friday 10 p.m. & midnight

DEKEL Tel. 454114/5



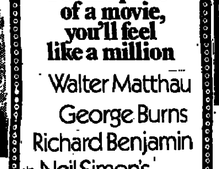
Israel Premiere
6.15, 9.00
Seven Stars release
in colour
VOYAGE OF THE DAMNED
starring:
FAYE DUNAWAY
MAX VON SYDOW
OSCAR WERNER
MALCOLM McDOWELL
JAMES MASON
ORSON WELLES
LEE GRANT
Directed by
Stuart Rosenberg

CINEMA TWO
4th week
TONIGHT
at 10-12 midnight
Sat., 7.15 — 9.30
Weekly 10 — 12 — 2
4.30 — 7.15 — 9.30

No one does it to you like Roman Polanski



Paramount Pictures Presents
A Roman Polanski Film
THE TENANT
Isabelle Adjani
Melvyn Douglas
Shelley Winters
In Color A Paramount Picture



DRIVE-IN CINEMA
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presents for one week
TONIGHT at 10 only
weekdays 1.15.- 9.30
(excluding Sat.)
For the price of a movie, you'll feel like a million
Walter Matthau
George Burns
Richard Benjamin
in Neil Simon's



GORDON Tel. 244878
10th week
NINA
LISA MINNELLI
INGRID BERGMAN
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

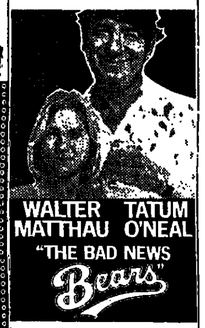
HOD Tel. 226226
4th week
A story of a squad
of parachutists
STRETCHER DRILL
Directed by
YEHUDA (Jadi) NEEMAN
with GIDI GOV

ESTHER Tel. 225610
3rd week



4.30, 7.15, 9.30

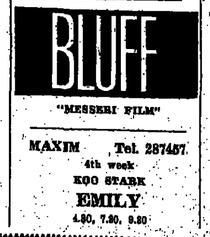
GAT Tel. 267888
ISRAEL PREMIERE
At last a picture of
kids as they really are



4.30, 7.15, 9.30

LIMOR Tel. 260772
5th week
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
★ ANTHONY QUINN
★ ADRIANO CELENTANO
★ CAPUCINE
★ CORINNE CLERY





"MESSERI FILM"

MAXIM Tel. 287457
4th week
KOO STARK
EMILY
4.30, 7.30, 9.30

MOGRABI Tel. 298331
8th week



4, 6.45, 9.30

OPHIR Tel. 613321
ALAIN DELON
LE GANG
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

ORLY Tel. 284035
Israel Premiere
GLENDA JACKSON
as
"The Incredible SARAH"
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Stiller Film

PARIS Tel. 236606
8th week
10—12—2—4—7.15—9.30
some people will do anything for $248,000.92

THE MIRISCH CORPORATION Presents
Jack Lemmon
Walter Matthau in
BILLY WILDER'S
THE FORTUNE COOKIE
TECHNICOLOR
VISTAVISION
UNITED ARTISTS

PEER Tel. 448795
5th week
4.30, 7.15, 9.30
CATHERINE DENEUVE
ANOUK AIMÉE
in A Film by
CLAUDE LELOUCH



SI C'ETAIT A REFAIRE
("SECOND CHANCE")
English subtitles
Colour United Artists

RAMAT AVIV
7.15, 9.30
EARTHQUAKE
CHARLTON HESTON
AVA GARDNER
GEORGE KENNEDY

ROYAL Tel. 55851
Israel Premiere
Who Raped Linda?
Adults Only
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30

SHAHAF, Kikar Atarim
9th week

Cinerama **Shahaf**
Israel's newest, most luxurious cinema.
Kikar Namir (Atarim),
Tel Aviv. Tel. 296345

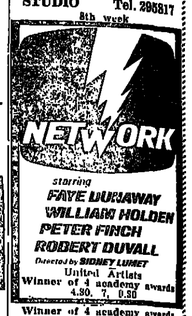
Menachem Golan's
OPERATION THUNDERBOLT
★ YEHORAM GAON
★ ASSI DAYAN
★ GILA ALMAGOR
Weekdays: 4.30, 7, 9.30

TEL AVIV Tel. 281181
2nd week
4, 7, 9.30
★ Sophia Loren
★ Richard Burris
★ Ava Gardner
★ Burt Lancaster
★ Lee Strasberg



"The Cassandra Crossing"
Produced by Carlo Ponti
Directed by
George Pan Cosmatos
Music by Jerry Goldsmith
A "Seven Stars" Release

STUDIO Tel. 295817
8th week



starring
FAYE DUNAWAY
WILLIAM HOLDEN
PETER FINCH
ROBERT DUVALL
Directed by SIDNEY LUMET
United Artists
Winner of 4 academy awards
4.30, 7, 9.30

Winner of 4 academy awards
4.30, 7, 9.30

TCHELET Tel. 443950
4th week
L'INVITATION



Claude Goretta's Film
★ MICHEL ROBIN
★ JEAN-LUC BIDEAU
★ JEAN CHAMPION
★ PIERR COLLET

ZAFON Tel. 445035
3rd week
YVES MONTAND
Le Grand Escogriffe
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, May 14, 1977

AMPHITHEATRE
The biggest suspense hit
The Cassandra Crossing
Starring SOPHIA LOREN
BURT LANCASTER
in technicolour
owing to length,
Perfs: 4.00 6.30 9.15

ARMON Tel. 664848
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Simultaneously with 12 other theatres in Israel
REUVEN BAR YOTAM
YEHUDA BARKAN
YONA ALIAN
in an entertaining
Israeli thriller
LET'S BLOW A MILLION
no compl. tickets
Perfs. 4.00, 6.30, 9.15

ATZMON
2nd week
A story of a squad
of parachutists
Directed by
Yehuda (Jadi) Neeman
STRETCHER DRILL
Perfs. 4.00, 6.45, 9.00

CHEN Tel. 666272
4th week
VOLKER SCHLONDORFF
THE LOST HONOUR OF KATHERINA BLOOM
Sat. night 6.45, 9.00
in English
Weekdays at 4.00 in German
Evenings 6.45, 9.00 in Engl.

MIRON Tel. 663003
from Friday
six nonstop Perfs.
A big sexy suspense hit
NEON
with SAMMY FREY
ANN LACHARIOS
For Adults Only

MORIAH Tel. 242477
continuing James Dean festival
John Steinbeck's famous novel
EAST OF EDEN

ORAH Tel. 664017
★ Barbra Streisand
★ Kris Kristofferson
in a beautiful musical film
A STAR IS BORN
Perfs. owing to length
4.00, 6.30, 9.15
No compl. tickets

ORION Tel. 523939
six nonstop perfs.
from Friday
a new entertaining sexy film
CASANOVA '77
in colour

ORLY Tel. 81888
5th week
LIZA MINNELLI
and
INGRID BERGMAN
in
NINA
6.45, 9.00

PEER Tel. 662332
best picture of the year
winner of 4 Academy awards
NETWORK
FAYE DUNAWAY
WILLIAM HOLDEN
PETER FINCH
ROBERT DUVALL
no compl. tickets
owing to length
Perfs. 4.00, 6.30, 9.00

RON Tel. 669069
5th week
Menachem Golan's
great new film
Operation Thunderbolt
with
YEHORAM GAON
GILA ALMAGOR
KLAUS KINSKY
ARIK LAVIE
Perfs. 4.00, 6.45, 9.15

SHAVIT Tel. 85345
2nd week
★ ELLIOTT GOULD'S
excellent comedy
with Diane Keaton in
I WILL I WILL FOR NOW
All week 6.45, 9.00
Sat. and Sun.
no cinema Perfs. at 9.00

Ramat Gan Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, May 14, 1977
Saturday — 7, 9. Weekdays — 4, 7, 9

ARMON Tel. 720706
Israel Premiere
WALTER MATTHAU
THE BAD NEWS BEARS
4, 7.15, 9.30

HADAR Tel. 723822
LE GANG
ALAIN DELON
4, 7.15, 9.30

LILI
3rd and last week
MEL BROOKS
SILENT MOVIE
7.15, 9.30

ORDEA Tel. 721720
9th week
Operation Thunderbolt
4, 7, 9.30

Petah Tikva

SHALOM
STRETCHER DRILL
GIDI DOV
Sat. 7.15, 9.30
Weekdays: 7.15, 9.15
Tuesday 7.15 only

Netanya

ESTHER
7th week
OPERATION THUNDERBOLT
Sat. 5, 7, 9.15
Weekdays: 4.30, 7, 9.15

OASIS
4th week
MARIE-CHRISTINE BARRAULT
MARIE FRANCE PISIER
VICTOR LANOUX in
COUSIN COUSINE
4, 7.15, 9.30

RAMAT GAN
After the great success
at Esther Cinema
7.15, 9.30
3rd and last week
I WILL . . .
I WILL . . .
FOR NOW
ELLIOTT GOULD
DIANE KEATON
7.15, 9.30
No invitations, nor reductions

RAMA Tel. 721912
7.15, 9.30
UNDER THE SIGN OF VIRGO
Adults Only
Mon. and Wed. at 4.30 also

Herzliya

DAVID Tel. 984021
2nd week
Sat. and all week
7, 9.15
COUSIN COUSINE
Wed. at 4.30
WERIE WENN VIE LOSKOKLASSEN

TIFERET Tel. 987300
4th week
L'AILE OU LA CUISSE
LOUIS DE FUNES
COLUCHE
7.15, 9.15

Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, May 14, 1977

ARNON Tel. 224829
WOODY ALLEN
THE FRONT

EDEN Tel. 223829
JACK COHEN —
YEHUDA BARKAN
in the comedy
Let's Blow a Million

EDISON Tel. 224056
Starting the 14.5.77
Saturday 7.15, 9.00
Weekdays 4, 7, 9
A great Karate with the
star of all stars
Bruce Lee The Star Of All Stars
with BRUCE LEE
In Colour

HABIRAH Tel. 232860
Que je t'attrape
ANNIE GIRARDOT

JERUSALEM
Marx Brothers at the Races
7 and 9.15 p.m.

MITCHELL
2nd week
6.45, 9.15
PETER FINCH
FAY DUNAWAY
NETWORK

ORGIL Tel. 234176
2nd week
NINA
★ LIZA MINELLI
★ INGRID BERGMAN

ORNA Tel. 224733
PAUL NEWMAN
ANN BANCROFT
LIZA MINELLI
in Mel Brooks
SILENT MOVIE

ORION Tel. 222914
SUSAN GEORGE
TIMOTHY BOTTOMS
A Small Town in Texas

RON Tel. 234704
9th week
Producer Menachem
Golan's movie
Operation Thunderbolt
Saturday 7, 9.15
Weekdays 4, 7, 9.15

SEMADAR
7, 9
CABIRIA NIGHTS



'The Dirty Dozen' hardened criminals on a mission in Nazi-occupied Europe.

FILMS IN BRIEF

THE BAD NEWSBEARS — Walter Matthau plays a coach who drinks incessantly and Tatum O'Neil a pitcher. Directed by Michael Ritchie.

BLUFF — A frolicsome tale of two Italian confidence tricksters, set in the 1930s. Adriano Celentano ("Yuppi du") gyrates his way through some ingenious trickery and Anthony Quinn looks out of place in this lightweight, nonsensical comedy. Capucine is the owner of a gambling den. Well dubbed in English.

COURS APRES MOI... QUE JE T'ATTRAPE — Jacqueline, who runs a Paris beauty salon for dogs and Paul, a tax collector, meet through a newspaper advertisement. The acting is superb and carries you convincingly into their private world. A tender and humorous film. English subtitles.

COUSIN, COUSINE — Light, whimsical domestic comedy, not important but agreeable with some well observed detail. Directed by Jean-Charles Tchella with Marie-Christine Barrault, Marie-France Pisier and Victor Lanoux. In French.

THE DIRTY DOZEN — Re-issue of the action-packed film in which a dozen tough American criminals are sent on a mission to Nazi-occupied Europe.

EARTHQUAKE — A traditional blockbuster. "Earthquake" has skyscrapers collapsing amidst burning streets and dams bursting. Charlton Heston, Ava Gardner star, Richard Rowntree does an Evel Knievel, Lorne Greene, wheeler dealer, and George Kennedy kills a berserk National Guardsman who, having already shot three of his mates, tries his hand etc. at rape. Action packed.

EAST OF EDEN — Re-issue of Elia Kazan's 1955 adaptation of Steinbeck's novel centring on the lives of natural, unpretentious people and their interdependence, with the search for love as a subsidiary theme. With James Dean, Julie Harris and Raymond Massey.

THE FORTUNE COOKIE — Comedy directed by Billy Wilder with Jack Lemmon as a TV photographer who gets knocked unconscious in the process of covering a football game.

THE FRONT — Tragi-comedy about the McCarthy era directed by Martin Ritt. Stars Woody Allen, Zero Mostel and Herschel Bernardi.

LE GRAND ESCOGRIFFE — Yves Montand, Claude Brasseur and Agostina Belli collaborate to switch a millionaire's baby with another, in this kidnap-ransom film spoof by Claude Pinoteau. 14 month-old Alberto steals the show.

THE INCREDIBLE SARAH — Portrays the life and loves of the famous actress Sarah Bernhardt. Stars Glenda Jackson in title role.

L'INVITATION — Swiss-French co-production by new Swiss director Claude Goretta about a garden party for French insurance claim clerks. The mosaic of behavioural nuances presented in this film is very through some ingenious trickery and beautifully fitted together and touching to witness.

I WILL I WILL ... FOR NOW — Farcical comedy. Mushy. With Elliott Gould and Diane Keaton.

THE LOST HONOUR OF KATHARINA BLUM — Political thriller about journalistic character assassination, based on Heinrich Boll's recent bestseller. The victim is a reserved young woman who's had a brief amorous association with a wanted radical. Political overtones are somewhat confusing.

NETWORK — Examines TV's ability to influence and brainwash while depicting people struggling for power in running a major American network. Involved in TV politics are Peter Finch, who portrays a newscaster, Fay Dunaway, a top executive, and Robert Duvall, a top network officer.

THE OMEN — Gripping story about a U.S. diplomat (Gregory Peck) and his wife (Lee Remick) who adopt a baby boy, the devil in human form. Some really scary moments with excellent cinematic effects.

OPERATION THUNDERBOLT — The Israeli-made film of the Entebbe rescue mission directed by Menahem Golan. This one stars real Israelis including some familiar Cabinet faces. Fast paced and more convincing than the previous versions.

POCKET MONEY — A series of sketches about children at a school in a small town in the centre of France which takes one into the funny and sad and sometimes disconcerting secret world of childhood. Director Francois Truffaut gets astonishingly natural performances from his young cast and even those who do not usually care for child actors or films about children will find this picture worthwhile. In French.

SEVEN BEAUTIES — Lina Wertmuller has created devastating, deathly funny, haunting Brechtian images of man's will to survive in spite of utter degradation. Giancarlo Giannini, Neapolitan rapist murderer rascal, survives German concentration camp by sexual submission to gargantuan camp commandant Shirley Stoler.

SI C'ETAIT A REFAIRE — (Second Chance). Catherine Deneuve conceives a son in prison and unites with him 14 years later. He takes up with Anouk Aimee, her former cell-mate aged 40, and she gets her son's history teacher. Claude Lelouch's 20th film is sunset pink in rosy French.

SILENT MOVIE — Truly silent, not a word spoken in this hysterical comedy directed by Mel Brooks who also stars as a director trying to make a silent movie in Hollywood. Mad goings on with his buddies Marty Feldman and Dom DeLuise.

A STAR IS BORN — Rock version of the Hollywood classic with Barbra Streisand and Kris Kristofferson as the superstars.

THE SUNSHINE BOYS — Film version of Neil Simon's Broadway success about a pair of feuding, elderly ex-vaudevillians who are coaxed into appearing in a TV special programme is thoroughly enjoyable, hilarious and at times touching. Walter Matthau and George Burns are first-rate while Richard Benjamin gives his best performance to date. Directed by Herbert Ross. Entertainment for all ages.

STRETCHER DRILL — Israeli film by director Jad Neeman portrays the training process of paratroop recruits in the initial period of army service.

THE TENANT — Roman Polanski's latest film has himself playing Trelkovsky, a Polish expatriate living in Paris, burdened by his Slavic paranoia and isolation. Isabelle Adjani, Shelley Winters, Meyivyn Douglas, Jo Van Fleet and Lila Kadrova contribute to drive Trelkovsky *into a world of lost identity.*

Special film showings

EDITH PIAF — Tells of the famous chantouse's life up to her first great success in 1935. In her first screen appearance 16-year-old Brigitte Ariel gives a lively performance in the name role but generally the acting and direction (Guy Casarli) are on the crude side. The songs, some actual Piaf recordings and some sung by Betty Marx, are worth hearing. (Jerusalem, Israel Museum, Tuesday at 8.30 p.m.).

SLAUGHTERHOUSE 5 — Faithful transcription of the novel of the same name by Kurt Vonnegut Jr., which was a favourite of American students some years back. A tale of social protest it describes the life of Billy Pilgrim (Michael Sacks), a veteran of World War II who undergoes a spiritual crisis after being present at the fire-bombing of Dresden. Uneven picture which has some very fine scenes. Directed by George Roy Hill ("Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid." "The Sting"). (Haifa, Beit Abba Khoushy, 71 Hibor, Saturday at 7 and 9 p.m.; Sunday).

SUNSHINE — With Frederick Cahn. (Jerusalem Cinematheque, today at 2).

The Week's TV/Radio Highlights

MAY 13 — MAY 19

FRIDAY



Rahel Marcus
Radio 2nd, 13.05

TV

EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 Math 7. 8.35 Science 6. 9.05 Math 5. 9.25 Math 8. 10.05 Citizenship 7. 10.25 Biology 10. 11.02 Road Safety. 11.10 Society and Culture. 12.10 Physics 8. 12.30 History 12.50 Society and Culture. 16.00 Programme for kindergarteners. 18.50 Open University
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
15.00 Faster, Higher, Stronger: Sports roundup for youth
15.30 Sabbath eve programme for youth. Bible portion of the week: *Behar Behukotai*
ARABIC-LANGUAGE Programmes:
18.00 News roundup
18.03 Film in Arabic
19.45 News
20.00 Programme announcements
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.05 with Sabbath eve programme with Rabbi Avidor Hacohen and Sashi Keshet. Bible Portion of the week: *Behar Behukotai*
20.30 Weekly news magazine
21.30 Seventh Avenue. Final instalment of a series based on the novel by Norman Bogner. An ambitious young man fights his way to the top of New York's fashion industry after the Great Depression of the Thirties. With Steven Keats and Jane Seymour.
23.00 Concert — Chopin: Concerto No.1 in E Minor for Piano, Op.11 (Nikita Magnioff, the Italian Broadcasting Orchestra of Torino)
23.40 News
JORDAN TV 6 (unofficial): Shows with Asterisks are also on JTV 8:
13.45* Soccer. 15.45 Doc Elliot. 18.30* The Big Valley. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00* News in Arabic. 20.30 George and Mildred. 21.00 Bezezelles. 22.00 News in English 22.15* Kojak.

RADIO 1st

07.07 Morning concert — Couperin: Apotheose de Lully; Marcello: Oboe Concerto in D Minor; Boccherini: Adagio and Allegro (Pablo Casals); Beethoven: Romance No.2 for Violin; Tchaikovsky: Suite from Swan Lake; Gershwin: Rhapsody in Blue; Bartok: Six Rumanian Dances; Ravel: Tzigane; Recital items with Isaac Stern, violin, and Alexander Zakin, piano
12.00 Radio Story: "The Small Square World," by Hiroshi Kawasaki
12.05 Music quiz
12.45 Open Microphone — arts magazine
15.00 (Stereo): Youth Concert of the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra
16.05 (Stereo): Symphony Orchestra of Radio Austria with Leiff Segerstam conducting — Britten: Four Sea Pictures from Peter Grimes; Mozart: Piano Concerto in C Major, K.503 (Wilhelm Kempff); Bruckner: Symphony No.4 in E Flat Major
18.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
20.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
22.00 Jazz Time
23.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
24.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major

SATURDAY



Mendi Rodan
Army, 18.05

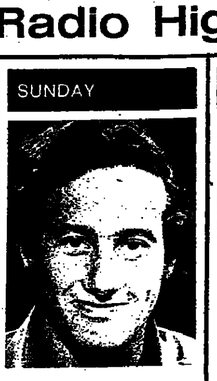
TV

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.00 News roundup
18.02 Cartoons
18.30 The Stars of Tomorrow: Talent show
19.30 Election broadcasts
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with Jerusalem of Gold: Special programme marking the reunification of Jerusalem
20.30 Mabat newsreel
21.00 Election broadcasts
22.00 Mabat Sport
22.45 Thriller — Switch
23.35 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial): 18.15* Arabic programme for youth. 19.00* When Things Were Rotten. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00* News in Arabic. 20.30 Porridge. 21.00 Entertainment 23.00 News in English. 22.15* Movie of the Week.

RADIO 1st

7.31 Light Classical Music
8.05 (Stereo) Morning concert — Schuetz: Absalom, my Son; Handel: Concerto Grosso in B-flat Major; Albinoni: Oboe Concerto in D Major (Schulze); Rossini: Sonata for Strings; Chopin: Andante Spianato and Polonaise Brillant (Arrau)
9.05 World of Science— Dr. Gerry Westin and Amos Halpern talk about lead and paint poisoning
9.30 (Stereo) Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra — Vivaldi: Concerto for 3 Violins (Sade, Gross, Harth); Schoch: Concert Piece for 3 Oboes (Schlesmann, Avihail, Seidman); Wohl: Light and Shade (Yuri Aharonovich); Tchaikovsky: Manfred Symphony Op.58 (Sergiu Commissiona)
11.00 Radio Story: "The Small Square World," by Hiroshi Kawasaki
12.05 Music quiz
12.45 Open Microphone — arts magazine
15.00 (Stereo): Youth Concert of the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra
16.05 (Stereo): Symphony Orchestra of Radio Austria with Leiff Segerstam conducting — Britten: Four Sea Pictures from Peter Grimes; Mozart: Piano Concerto in C Major, K.503 (Wilhelm Kempff); Bruckner: Symphony No.4 in E Flat Major
18.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
20.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
22.00 Jazz Time
23.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
24.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major

SUNDAY



Ron Ben Yishai
Radio 2nd, 22.05

TV

EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 Literary Selections. 8.35 Math 5. 9.05 English 8. 9.25 Citizenship 7. 10.05 English 9. 10.25 English 5. 10.45 English 9. 11.10 Language 7-8. 12.10 Math 8. 12.30 Advice and Guidance 7. 13.30 English 10. 13.10 Biology 9. 13.50 Road Safety. 15.35 Art. 16.00 Handiwork. 16.15 English 9. 16.35 Biology. 16.50 Towards Tomorrow. 17.05 Music: Profile of Edvard Grieg
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Telepele
18.00 Ritchratch
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 The Flying Carpet: A visit to Alaska
19.00 Instructional film on the elections
19.30 Election Broadcasts
19.40 News and weekly magazine
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with Youth magazine
20.30 All in the Family: Archie's Brief Encounter
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 Election Broadcasts
23.35 Charlie's Angels: The Killing Kind. With Kate Kackson, Farrah Fawcett Majors and Jaclyn Smith
23.25 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial): 18.30* The Waltons. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00 News in Arabic. 20.30 The Squirrels (British comedy). 21.10 Documentary. 22.00 News in English. 22.15 The Rockford Files

RADIO 1st

7.07 Morning concert — Mozart: Eine Kleine Nachtmusik (Barenboim); Violin Concerto No.5 in A Major: Franck: Symphony in D Minor (Ormandy); D'Indy: Symphony for Piano and Orchestra, Op.28 (Pnina Salzman, Mendi Rodan); Offenbach: Gaite Parisienne (Solti)
10.05 Programme announcements
10.40 Notes on a new book
11.10 Gideon Etrat talks about provincial art
11.15 Arabic for beginners
12.05 News: Compositions Bloch, piano — Faure: Theme and Variations, Op. 73; Debussy: Meditations; Suite Bergamasque; Dutilleux: Tout un monde lointain (Yvonne Loriod, piano, and the Orchestre National de la RTF conducted by Serge Baudo)
14.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
16.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
18.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
20.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
22.00 Jazz Time
23.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
24.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major

MONDAY



David Niven
TV, 21.50

TV

EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 English 6. 8.35 Math 5. 9.05 Special Education. 9.25 Communications. 10.35 English 8. 10.45 Story for kindergarteners. 11.10 Science 7. 11.30 Geometry 6. 12.10 Children Like Us. 12.30 English 9. 12.50 Math 7. 13.10 English 5. 13.35 Road safety. 13.55 Music. 15.30 Hebrew lesson. 16.00 Japanese puppet show. 16.15 English 5. 16.45 Everyman's University
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 "Les Miserables" — a six part series based on the novel by Victor Hugo. With Jean Gabbin. (Part IV)
18.00 Quiet! We're on the Air
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Sports
19.15 Projector
19.27 Programme announcements
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with Owen Marshall, Counsellor at Law: The Prowler. With Arthur Hill, Lee Majors and Christine Matchett
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 Instructional film on the elections
21.50 The Canterville Ghost. With David Niven, James Whitmore, Maurice Evans and Flora Robson. Enjoyable fantasy of 17th century ghost, based on the story by Oscar Wilde
23.40 Entertainment from Italy
23.20 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial): 18.40* Space 1999. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00* News in Arabic. 20.30 Mr. Deeds Goes to Town. 21.10 Romance. 22.00 News in English. 22.15 Hawaii 5-0.

RADIO 1st

7.07 Morning concert — Mozart: Divertimento in E-flat Major K. 289 (Jack Breimer); Bach: Concerto in D Major for Three Violins; Haydn: Symphony No.5 in A Major: Beethoven: Prometheus, Op.43 (Colin Davis); Weber: Grand Potpourri for Cello and Orchestra; Tchaikowsky: String Quartet No. 1 in D Major: Tango, Trios for Violin and Strings; Handel: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
10.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
12.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
14.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
16.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
18.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
20.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
22.00 Jazz Time
23.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
24.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major

TUESDAY



Benjamin Britten
Radio 1st, 10.07

TV

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Telepele
17.50 Cartoons
18.00 Circus
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Special regards from visitors to the ne'r fair
19.00 Family magazine
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with Nine Squared. Quiz programme with Uri Zohar, Avraham Mor, Uri Yaffe, Manny Pe'er, Tuvia Tsafir, Gila Almagor, Shoshik Shani, Arik Lavie, Dubi Gal, Meir Usiel, Mike Burstein
20.30 Morasha: Rabbi Shear Yishuv Cohen answers questions on *Halacha* and Jewish thought
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 Starsky and Hutch: Death Notice. With David Soul and Paul Michael Glaser
22.20 Love American Style
23.00 Elections 77: Nine hours of in-depth reports on the elections, interspersed with entertainment by the Gashash Hahiver
JORDAN TV (unofficial): 18.15* Cartoon. 18.25 Swiss Family Robinson. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00 News in Arabic. 20.30 Phyllis. 21.10 Rich Man, Poor Man. 22.00 News in English. 23.15* Gibbsville

RADIO 1st

7.07 Morning concert — Mozart: The Magic Flute Overture; Haydn: Andante Cantabile; Chopin: Les Sylphides (Friedler); Berlioz: Benvenuto Cellini Overture Op.23, Berkeley: Guitar Concerto (Bream); Glazounov: Ballet Suite, Op.52
10.50 Programme announcements
10.07 Beethoven: Seven Bagatelles, Op. 33 (Brendel); Haydn: Six Canzonettes; (Peter Pears, Benjamin Britten); Walton: Song from Facade; Dello Joio: Festive Song; Saint-Saens: Trio, Op. 18 (Rogers, Gilels, Rostropovich); Abell: Suite on Rumanian Folksongs
13.05 (Stereo): Recital — David Barnan, piano. Weber: Sonata No. 2; Schumann: Sonata in G Major, Op. 22; Liszt: Dante Sonata
15.00 (Stereo): Recital — Shoshana Rudiakov, piano — Schoenberg: Six pieces, Op.19; Beethoven: 32 Variations in C Minor; Liszt: Etude; Chopin: Sonata No.3 in B Minor, Op.58
17.00 Light Classical music
18.01 Literary party
18.50 Lesson in spoken Arabic
19.05 Notes on a new book
19.30 (Stereo): Portrait of a Composer — Mozart: Divertimento in E-flat Major, K.289 (Jack Breimer); Bach: Concerto in D Major for Three Violins; Haydn: Symphony No.5 in A Major: Beethoven: Prometheus, Op.43 (Colin Davis); Weber: Grand Potpourri for Cello and Orchestra; Tchaikowsky: String Quartet No. 1 in D Major: Tango, Trios for Violin and Strings; Handel: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
22.00 Jazz Time
23.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
24.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major

WEDNESDAY



Richard Attenborough
TV, 22.00

TV

EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 English 6. 8.35 Literary selections. 9.05 English 7. 9.25 Hebrew for adults. 10.25 Science/Nature 8. 10.45 Communications 3-5. 11.10 Math 7. 11.30 English 8. 12.10 English 6. 12.30 Geometry 6. 12.50 Science 7. 13.10 History: Christopher Columbus. 13.30 Road Safety. 13.55 Handiwork. 16.00 Programme for kindergarteners. 16.13 The Cricket and the Ant. 16.20 Programme on the Upper Galilee settlement. 16.45 Everyman's University
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Service broadcast
17.40 The World of Walt Disney
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Bi-weekly youth magazine
19.00 Father Knows Best
19.27 Programme announcements
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with Match of the Week
20.50 Programme Trailer
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 Kolbotek
22.00 Documentary — Science and Knowledge: Prof. Shmuel Kimmel and Prof. Shmuel Ben Ya'acov talk about the place of fire in nature and society
22.40 The Rockford Files
23.30 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial): 18.15 Cartoon. 18.45 Brady Bunch. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00* News in Arabic. 20.30 Are You Being Served. 21.10 Six Million Dollar Man. 22.00 News in English. 22.15 Crown Court

RADIO 1st

7.07 Morning Concert — Alfven: Swedish Rhapsody; C.P.E. Bach: Sonata for Flute, Violin and Continuo in B Minor; Michael Haydn: Nocturne in F Major; Copland: Four Dances from Rodeo; Beethoven: Piano Sonata, Op.81, No.2: Wieniawski: Fantasy on Themes from Faust (Leonid Kogan); Gounod: Petite Symphonie for Wind Instruments

THURSDAY



Aluf Avraham Orly
Army, 21.05

TV

EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 English 6. 8.35 Language 7-8 9.05 Math 5. 9.25 Science 6. 10.05 Biology 9. 10.25 Special Education 10.45 Programme for kindergarteners 11.10 Advice and Guidance 7. 11.30 Math 8. 12.10 Song 12.30 Math 7. 12.50 Math 8. 13.10 French. 13.35 Mechanical Drawing. 16.00 History: The French Revolution. 17.00 Literature: The Fall of the House of Usher
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Telepele
17.50 Cartoons
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Leave it to Beaver.
19.00 Between Citizen and State: Panel answers questions from listeners
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with Match of the Week
20.50 Programme Trailer
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 Kolbotek
22.00 Documentary — Science and Knowledge: Prof. Shmuel Kimmel and Prof. Shmuel Ben Ya'acov talk about the place of fire in nature and society
22.40 The Rockford Files
23.30 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial): 18.15 Cartoon. 18.45 Brady Bunch. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00* News in Arabic. 20.30 Are You Being Served. 21.10 Six Million Dollar Man. 22.00 News in English. 22.15 Crown Court

RADIO 1st

7.07 Works by Italian composers — Verdi, Puccini, Mascagni, Wolf-Ferrari and Respighi
10.05 Programme announcements
10.35 Radio story (no details available)
12.05 (Stereo): Recital — Shoshana Rudiakov, piano — Schoenberg: Six pieces, Op.19; Beethoven: 32 Variations in C Minor; Liszt: Etude; Chopin: Sonata No.3 in B Minor, Op.58
13.00 Light Classical music
15.01 Literary party
15.50 Lesson in spoken Arabic
16.05 Notes on a new book
16.30 (Stereo): Portrait of a Composer — Mozart: Divertimento in E-flat Major, K.289 (Jack Breimer); Bach: Concerto in D Major for Three Violins; Haydn: Symphony No.5 in A Major: Beethoven: Prometheus, Op.43 (Colin Davis); Weber: Grand Potpourri for Cello and Orchestra; Tchaikowsky: String Quartet No. 1 in D Major: Tango, Trios for Violin and Strings; Handel: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
19.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
21.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
23.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major
24.00 Concert — Bach: Concerto for Violin and Oboe in C Minor; Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major, K.299 (Jean-Pierre Rampal, Lily Laskine); Beethoven: Symphony No.2 in D Major

ELECTION SPECIAL

Presented to the intelligent voter by the Labour-Mapam Alignment

To the intelligent voter

There is no complacency in the ranks of the Labour alliance as we contemplate the tasks that await us in the next four years. No people is so keenly self-critical as the Israelis, and in no section of our public life is there a more continual effort of self-examination, readiness to learn from past errors, and determination to change out-of-date methods, practices and policies, as in the Labour Movement.

Every achievement in human affairs, every new stage in human progress, brings to light new problems. The Zionist Movement, the people and the Government of Israel, and particularly the Labour Movement, have always been marked by their capacity to diagnose the problems and go forward undismayed to meet the new challenges.

In these elections, Labour is confronted by a score of groupings and factions, which, in order to win votes, are prepared to denigrate Israel's achievements during the past 30 years, to exaggerate every difficulty and magnify every shortcoming, even at the cost of serious damage to public morale.

We ask the intelligent voter to consider, soberly and realistically, the progress that has been made in this momentous generation in establishing the Jewish State, despite the implacable hostility of our neighbours and the tremendous burdens of defence.

We ask you to look around you, at the map of Israel studded with flourishing villages and new towns — less than one-third of which existed 30 years ago — at the fruitful farmlands, the modern industries, the advanced educational, social and medical services, and the strong army which has enabled us to survive in the heart of a sea of hatred.

Despite the difficulties caused by the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War, Israel under Labour rule is now a country in which no man, woman or child need go hungry, in which the resources devoted to defence, though the weaker citizens have actually been increased during these past years of economic stringency, in which full employment has been maintained at a time when richer countries have had to be taken for granted; they are the results of Labour policy.

Labour is ready to accept responsibility for the failures and imperfections, but it confidently claims credit for the wise and determined leadership, the bold decisions adopted at critical moments, the far-sighted vision, that have made such achievements possible. Israel was blessed with leaders of giant stature in the formative years — most of them among the builders of the Labour Movement — and it is not easy to compare with them in prestige and disharmony. But if you look with a fair eye at the other groupings, old and new, in Israel, and set them against Labour's new generation, there is no real comparison.

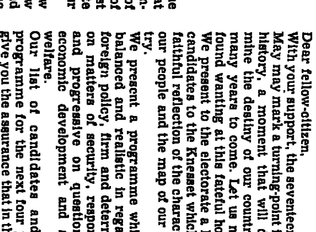
We need your confidence to enable us to negotiate for peace; to consolidate our security; to eradicate social ailments; to overcome economic shortcomings; to build a free, democratic community on a basis of social justice; to lift up once more the prestige of Israel in the eyes of the Jewish people, in the eyes of the world — and in our own eyes.

We need your support in order to establish and maintain a stable Government, which says what it means and does what it says, which does not have to haggle and compromise with every small party and minor faction, which if not threatened day by day with extortionate demands and frequent crises.

It is for these purposes that we confidently ask for your support on the 17th of May.

To the People of Israel

from Shimon Peres, the next Prime Minister



Dear fellow-citizen,

With your support, the seventeenth of May may mark a turning-point in our history, a moment that will determine the destiny of our country for many years to come. Let us not be found wanting at this fateful hour.

We present to the electorate a list of candidates to the Knesset which is a faithful reflection of the character of our people and the map of our country.

We present a programme which is balanced and realistic in regard to foreign policy, firm and determined on matters of security, responsible on economic development and social welfare.

Our list of candidates and our programme for the next four years give you the assurance that in the immediate future we shall concentrate all our efforts and resources to pave the road to peace settlements in the Middle East, to strengthen the Israel Defence Forces and the domestic manufacture of armaments, to restrain inflation, to close the gap between our social strata, to advance industry and agriculture.

Our real adversary is not so much the rival parties and factions, but the challenges facing the nation, the needs of our people.

We ask for your support so that we may encourage a new flood of aliya, increase our population, settle the sparsely inhabited places, and produce bread from the soil, sweet water from the sea, and energy with the aid of science.

To olim from English-speaking countries

WE, WHO HAVE COME to Israel from English-speaking countries, believe that the Labour-Mapam Alignment is the only political body that can give the nation the leadership it needs in the quest for peace and security, economic development, social justice, and Jewish solidarity.

WE ARE CONVINCED that Labour alone has the experience, ability and wisdom to avoid extremist policies on both flanks, to overcome present difficulties and rectify past errors, and to lead our people onward to new achievements, with a renewed sense of purpose and national unity.

WE CALL ON YOU to help Shimon Peres as Prime Minister, supported by Yigal Allon, Abba Eban and the rest of the Alignment's team, to give Israel a vigorous and responsible Government, backed by a stable parliamentary majority, by voting HEART on May 17.

Ada Agronin, New York — Netanya
Howard Agronin, New York — Netanya
Sima Aleman, New York — Netanya
Michael Avidor, London — Ribbuts Kfar Hasael
Zalman Avlin, Capetown — Tel Aviv
Shaul Bar-Lavav, Johannesburg — Tel Aviv
Aaron Ben-Zeev, Illinois — Ein Hashofet
Dr. Ivor Bloom, New York — Tel Aviv
Edith Borowy, Toronto — Ramat Hasharon
David Breslau, Camden, N.J. — Jerusalem
Greer Fay Cashman, Melbourne — Jerusalem
Delia Cash, Manchester — Tel Aviv
Lilly Bozrach-Cohen, London — Herzlia
Jan Crider, Buffalo — Ribbuts Kfar Blum
Prof. Sarah Feder, Colorado — Jerusalem
Dr. Bert Fyrman, New York — Ashkelon
Saadia Gelb, Minneapolis — Ribbuts Kfar Blum
Dr. Elazar Goitman, Philadelphia — Jerusalem
David Goldberg, New York — Yehud
Max J. Goldrich, Cleveland — Eilon
Bert Goldstein, New York — Jerusalem
Jacob Goldrich, New York — Tel Aviv
Dr. Gershon Green, Washington — Neve Ilan
Zeev Herman, Jerusalem
Vaila Hirsch, New York — Tel Aviv
Mollie Hoffman, Ribbuts Ein Dor
David Kerman, Windsor — Ribbuts Urdan
Ross Kaufman, Cleveland — Tel Aviv
Moshe Kreger, New York — Kibbutz Geshur Bashan
Dr. David Kusselevitz, New York — Jerusalem
Dr. Harold Korey, Chicago — Jerusalem
Yaakov Levin, Camden, N.J. — Jerusalem
Alex Levine, Durban — Tel Aviv
Dr. Ruth Levine, Durban — Tel Aviv
Eva Lesvigh, London — Jerusalem
Mirka Lesvigh, Glasgow — Jerusalem
Jeanette Miller, London — Tel Aviv
Mark Mendelsohn, Johannesburg — Tel Aviv
Dr. Mark Morris — Jerusalem
Shalom Morsats, Melbourne — Jerusalem
Dr. Stanley Marcus, New Jersey — Kfar Blum
Menachem (Maggy) Margalit, London — Mevaki Kfar Blum
Dr. Nesh Nardi, New York — Jerusalem
Ruth Pas, New York — Ribbuts Hasadim
Sarah Perdove, Philadelphia — Ramat Hasharon
Chaya Pincus, Kfar Shmaryahu
Dr. Herman Pomerenze, Chicago — Jerusalem
Rhoda Rosenthal, London — Tel Aviv
Harry Sabel, London — Jerusalem
Claire Saul, Milwaukee — Jerusalem
Leah Saul, Milwaukee — Jerusalem
Larry Snyder, Port Elizabeth — Tel Aviv
Maurice Shlosberg, Johannesburg — Tel Aviv
Chaya Surchin, Montreal — Tel Aviv
Sylvia Nesse-Taslit, New York — Tel Aviv
Yona Shamri, Ribbuts Ein Dor
Zeitler Zeckler, Chicago — Tel Aviv
Dr. Jack Zeckler, Chicago — Tel Aviv

ELECTION SPECIAL — THE LABOUR-MAPAM ALIGNMENT

What Israel has done under Labour leadership

Labour's opponents, especially on the right, ascribe all the ills that flesh is heir to in Israel, all the difficulties that accompany the enormous tasks of this generation, to the "Regime," or the "System" established and maintained in 30 years of Labour leadership. There have been mistakes; there is much unfinished business; many tasks are only half completed. But first let us remind ourselves of the things that have been done by the people of Israel, with the aid of world Jewry and friendly Governments, under this much-criticized "regime."

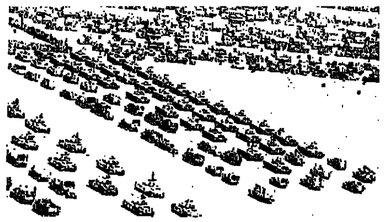
THE RULE OF LAW
WE HAVE an independent and an incorruptible Judiciary.
Everyone is equal before the law — from the Prime Minister to the ordinary citizen.
There is no government interference with the enforcement of the law.

DEFENCE OF ISRAEL
OUR STRONG, EFFICIENT and well-equipped citizen's army has earned the confidence of the nation and the admiration of the world.
It is officered by our finest men, irrespective of political allegiance.
It has been built, organized, and armed with the best available weapons, under Labour Ministers of Defence, from David Ben-Gurion to Shimon Peres.
We have a dynamic arms and aircraft industry, unequalled by many larger countries; its products are among the best in the world, and it reduces our dependence on foreign supplies.

REALISTIC FOREIGN POLICY
THE GOVERNMENT'S firm, but flexible foreign policy has protected Israel's vital security interests while pursuing every prospect of peace and preserving the sympathy and understanding of our friends — especially the United States, whose support is essential for the maintenance of our armed strength.
For the first time in Israel's history — thanks to the vigilance of the Defence Forces, the interim agreements with Egypt and Syria, and a wise policy in regard to Lebanon — we have had a year of almost perfect quiet on the borders.
By rejecting both extremes — the Likud's "not-an-inch" policy and the Rakah-Shelli "give-it-all-back" policy — strengthening the borders by planned settlement, insisting that any agreement must provide for secure, defensible frontiers, and calling for a solution of the Palestinian Arab problem in the framework of peace with Jordan — the Alignment Government has kept open the road, that may, one day, lead to peace.

AN EXPANDING ECONOMY
ISRAEL'S ECONOMY has grown at one of the highest rates in the world:
The Gross National Product increased, in real terms, by an average of 8.2 per cent a year between 1960 and 1975, compared with 2.5% for Britain, 3.4% for the U.S.A., 5% for Canada, and 8.9% for Japan.
The standard of living (consumption per capita) grew in 1960-75 by an annual average of 3.9 per cent (1.7% in Britain, 2.5% in the U.S.A., 7.3% in Japan).
Exports have gone up from $360 million in 1965 to 4,640 million dollars in 1976 — a thirteen-fold increase, an average of 13% a year (5.7% in Britain, 6.8% in the U.S.A., 13.3% in Japan).
Our agriculture is one of the most efficient and progressive in the world.
Our industry has grown from next to nothing, owing to large-scale investment and Government encouragement of private, state and cooperative enterprise.
Only an efficient and highly developed industry has made it possible to expand industrial exports from $145 million to $1,950 million in 1960-75 and to manufacture a fighting aircraft among the best in the world.


Shimon Peres with David Ben-Gurion


Armoured corps symbolizes Israel's military might


Aircraft industries: building self-reliance in arms


Foreign Minister Allon with Secretary Vance


Agriculture: impressive achievements in 30 years

OVERCOMING EFFECTS OF YOM KIPPUR WAR
The Yom Kippur War cost the economy the equivalent of an entire year's national product, increased the burden of defence from IL6 billion in 1973 to IL41 billion in 1977, and raised the balance-of-payments deficit from $2.5 billion in 1973 to $3.9 billion in 1975.
Owing to the Government's policies, exports grew in 1976 by 26% and the payments deficit was reduced by $900 million — 15 per cent — to $3.3 billion.
At the same time, full employment was maintained (the United States had over 8 million unemployed in 1975-76; Britain and West Germany had over 1.3 million each).
These achievements had to be paid for: the high cost of defence, the rising world prices of raw materials and foodstuffs, and the maintenance of full employment led to an inflation of 38 per cent, which stimulated widespread wage claims.

SOCIAL SERVICES
DESPITE THE ECONOMIC STRINGENCY and the heavy burden of defence, much more has been done to preserve and improve the standard of living of the weaker members of our society:
In 1972, IL1 billion was spent on supplementing family incomes — this year the total will be IL10 billion.
The old-age pension for a needy couple has gone up from 29% of the average wage in 1972 to 43 per cent in 1976; the monthly family allowance for four children has risen in the same period from 11% of the average wage to 30% and the social welfare allowance for a family of the same size from 51 per cent to 70 per cent.
In this field, the recommendations of the Katz Committee on youth in distress (published in 1973) have been fully implemented.
A bill to provide medical insurance, including hospital services, for all has been presented to the Knesset. It ensures that every one — wage-earner or self-employed, irrespective of trade union membership — will be able to join the medical insurance fund of his or her choice.
Hospital accommodation has been considerably expanded: over 1,200 new beds have been provided and four new hospitals, with 2,000, are to be opened in the next two years.

HOUSING
A vast housing programme has been carried out with government aid, finance and guidance, mainly for the benefit of new immigrants, slum dwellers and young couples. Between 1970 and 1976, 313,000 homes — sufficient to house about one-third of the population — have been provided by the Government.
In 1960, more than one-fifth of all families lived in overcrowded conditions: more than three persons per room. The percentage fell to 14 per cent in 1965, 8 per cent in 1970, and four per cent in 1975.

EDUCATION
Between 1964 and 1975, over two thousand new schools were opened, and the number of school children and students went up to 1,034,000 — more than keeping pace with the growth of the population. The increase covered all types of institutions, from kindergarten to University.
Attendance at kindergarten is among the highest in the world: 83 per cent of three-year-olds and 95 per cent of four-year olds.
At the other end of the ladder, the percentage of the population aged 14 and over who have had secondary or higher education has grown from 45 per cent in 1961 to 63 per cent in 1975.
There has been continual reconsideration and revision of curricula and teaching methods. A notable recent experiment is the long school day, which will be of particular benefit to working mothers and poorer families.
Israel's seven universities, though largely built with the aid of Jews abroad, are maintained mainly from State funds. The high standards of scholarship and scientific research are an extraordinary achievement for a small nation.

Your vote for the Labour Alliance is a vote of confidence in Israel

هكذا من الأصل

The tasks ahead

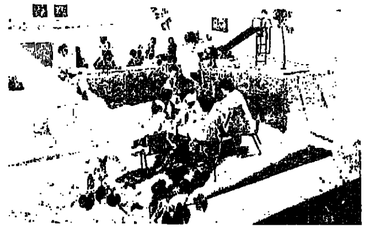
Points from the Labour Alliance programme

DESPITE ALL THE ACHIEVEMENTS of the past, the Labour alliance has no intention of resting on its laurels. Progress produces new conditions and new problems. The Labour Movement has always been ready, while remaining faithful to its basic principles, to re-examine its policies from time to time in order to meet the changing circumstances.
Before the last Labour Party Convention, committees of experts reviewed the entire gamut of Israel's problems, and, on the basis of their reports, comprehensive proposals were worked out by a widely representative preparatory committee for submission, as resolutions, to the Convention.
On this page, we give a few salient examples of the tasks ahead and the policies adopted to carry them out (extracts from the resolutions are given in italics).

PROGRESS TOWARDS PEACE
UNDER LABOUR LEADERSHIP, the State of Israel has been established, consolidated and defended against its enemies, but one fundamental aim of Zionism has not yet been achieved: peace with our Arab neighbours. Subject only to the paramount need to ensure Israel's survival, progress towards peace has always been the major objective of Israeli policy.
During the next year, Israel will be called upon to adopt decisions of far-reaching import on negotiations for peace with our Arab neighbours. We must be ready for compromise if the Arabs, on their part, are really ready for peace, but we must also be prepared for serious disagreements with our friends if they demand concessions dangerous to our security.
The Labour Party rejects the "not-an-inch" policy, which does not lead to peace, and the "back-to-the June-4-lines" policy, which would surrender defensible borders.
Israel will persevere in her efforts to achieve permanent peace with Egypt, Jordan and Syria within defensible borders — being prepared for territorial compromise with each of them — and with Lebanon within the present borders...
Israel will not return to the borders of June 4, 1967, which constituted a temptation to aggression.
The peace agreement with Jordan shall be based on the existence of two independent states: Israel, with united Jerusalem as its capital and an Arab state to the east of Israel.
Israel rejects the establishment of an additional Palestinian state to the west of the River Jordan.

SETTLEMENT
LABOUR'S SETTLEMENT POLICY is designed to fill up the sparsely populated areas of Israel and to strengthen the areas which are likely to be of crucial importance in negotiations on our future borders.
Efforts will be made, in accordance with Government decisions and with priority for national interests, to promote and consolidate rural and urban settlement in the Jerusalem area, the Golan, the Jordan Valley, the Rafa area, and the Ophira region/(Merhav Shlomo). Settlement will be carried out within the framework of the Government's policy to ensure defensible borders.
The Government will continue to encourage building and housing in Jerusalem, Galilee, the Negev and the development areas...
The infrastructure (of the Negev) will be expanded by building regional development enterprises, exploring and exploiting natural resources, constructing a port at Yamit and the railway to Eilat, developing water resources, and promoting tourist enterprises.

REALIZATION OF ZIONISM
THE REALIZATION OF ZIONIST AIMS is not a one-time achievement, but an ongoing process. Much still remains to be done by Israel and the Jewish people, cooperating through the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency, to promote greater unity, encourage aliya and Jewish education in the Diaspora, and improve absorption methods. Among the aims set out in Labour's programme are:


Education: continuing the achievements of 29 years


Health services: every persons shall be insured


The work force: mobility and productivity.

The maximal concentration of the Jewish people in the State of Israel by continuing an uninterrupted aliya and absorption from all parts of the Diaspora.
The strengthening of Jewish national identity in the Diaspora by the promotion of Jewish and Zionist education, the intensification of the ties between Israel and the Diaspora, and efforts to combat alienation and assimilation.
Among the proposals are:
The Jewish leadership in the Diaspora will be called upon to undertake a large measure of direct responsibility for encouraging aliya.
A comprehensive investigation will be made of the possibilities of economic and social planning and the development of science-based industries and professions capable of absorbing the university-trained younger generation of Jews and appropriate to the new vocational structure in the affluent countries of the Diaspora.
Absorption difficulties call for a reconsideration of existing absorption methods, the promotion of self-absorption through new methods of pioneering settlement, deepening of interest in absorption in the Israeli society, and more involvement of Israelis in efforts for social absorption.

ECONOMIC POLICY
THE FUNDAMENTAL REFORMS in the taxation and cost-of-living allowance systems, as well as the restrictive economic measures, instituted during the past three years, have begun to show results, and have created the basis for a renewed advance. Labour's policies for the coming period call for:
Continued development and growth of the economy to provide resources for the growth of the population from aliya and natural increase, the strengthening of our defences, and the improvement of living standards, especially of those in distress.
Renewal of growth, with efforts to change the structure of the economy and priority to production for export.
An arrangement covering a number of years for subsidies for basic commodities and essential services, laying down a fixed percentage of subsidy in relation to the price to the consumer.
The maintenance of full employment and efforts to reduce inequalities in the social, economic and cultural spheres.
Labour relations are among the most difficult aspects of economic policy in a free society. The Government and the legislature can fix rates of direct and indirect taxation, but they cannot dictate the wages of every category of worker, even in public employ and certainly not in private concerns.
There is no easy solution. Compulsory arbitration has failed to prevent strikes wherever it has been tried.
Among the principles adopted by Labour are:
Basic pay shall rise in proportion to the increase in productivity.
Arrangements shall be made for agreed arbitration in all labour contracts.
Slow-downs and "sanctions" shall be treated as strikes in all respects.
The minimum wage shall be raised to 50-60% of the average wage in the economy.
Workers in industry shall enjoy the same social benefits as employees in the services, and efforts shall be made to equalize the social benefits of workers paid by the day and those on monthly salaries.
Efforts will be made to increase labour mobility by safeguarding professional and social rights of workers changing their employment.

SOCIAL SERVICES
DURING ISRAEL'S FIRST TWO DECADES, the feverish pace of aliya and economic development, as well as the demands of defence, led to a serious backlog in the social integration of the newcomers and, to some extent, of their children. Unlike the Likud and some left-wing groups, Labour does not make such foolish promises as: "We shall abolish poverty," but it is determined to continue the progress already made despite financial and economic stringency. Some measures envisaged are:
Increased housing assistance for new immigrants, young couples, overcrowded families and slumdwellers, and residents in development areas, including Jerusalem.
The enactment of a comprehensive pensions law for the entire population.
The extension by law of health insurance to the entire population. All restrictions of any kind on the receipt of health services shall be abolished and membership of the medical insurance funds (kupot holim) shall be open to all without restriction.
Establishment of a reorganized Ministry of Construction and Population and a Ministry of Labour and Social Betterment.
These are only a few items culled from Labour's comprehensive programme for the next four years — a programme drafted in a sense of responsibility, and not merely to catch votes, for the Alignment expects to be called upon to carry out its policies and honour its promises.

Forward with Labour to face the future

Babblings from Babel

THE ALIGNMENT is confronted in these elections by no less than 21 other lists. It is an ominous number. Twenty-one — blackjack, as it is sometimes called — is a notorious gambling game.

Some of the reasons why you should not gamble on the 21 and anti-Alignment lists may be clear from the following reports by our correspondents on some press conferences that never took place. They are presented for your amusement and edification.

PROFESSOR AMNON RUBINSTEIN, introducing Professor Yigael Yadin at the first of these press conferences which did not take place, said that, at this highly critical moment in Israel's history, Yigael was the ideal man to run the country because for 30 years he had done nothing but archaeology, and so knew nothing about modern warfare, diplomacy, politics or economics. He would therefore apply to the problems of the day the methods of government used by Bar Kosiba at Masada.

Professor Rubinstein said that he for one was convinced that, with Yigael at the helm, the Democratic Movement for Change would turn the third house of Israel into a ruin as interesting to future archaeologists as were Masada and Megiddo.

Professor Yadin, who was flanked by his lieutenants, Professor Rubinstein, Shmuel Tamir and Meir Amit, said that the main aim of his party in going to the elections was to call further elections immediately afterwards, and other elections after those.

"Just think of the benefits flowing from this policy," he cried, "Perpetual elections! More jobs for journalists and billstickers and printers! Sammy Flatto obliged to give out more and more houses, to become godfather to thousands more children! Politicians polite to the people! I solemnly undertake that we will have another election in three months..."

Professor Rubinstein whispered something to his champion. "I mean six months," said Professor Yadin. Meir Amit whispered something. "I mean a year."

Shmuel Tamir whispered something. "I mean two years."

All three whispered to him together. Professor Yadin raised both arms and looked at the roof like Bar Kosiba defying the Romans. "I give my solemn pledge to the nation that, if my party is elected, we will see to it that there will be another election in four years. Nothing will shake our inflexible resolve to achieve this."

A reporter asked him to outline his policy on the areas. Meir Amit whispered in his ear. "We are drawing up a detailed plan which will show exactly what parts of the West Bank we will trade for real peace — practically everything."

Shmuel Tamir shouted in his ear. "But of course, we will also retain the entire West Bank, we will not give back an inch of our sacred soil, the scene of so many possible future archaeological excavations and potential best-selling books."

What about economic policy, asked another reporter.

"We will forbid all strikes except by professors." Professor Rubinstein shouted "Hear, hear!" but Amit and Tamir tugged at Yadin's sleeve. "And lawyers and financiers, of course. But real workers — no more strikes by them!"

A reporter: "It seems to be that you don't have any policies about anything."

Professor Yadin: "We stand for change, and nothing but change. Isn't it a change to have a political party without any policies at all?"

MENAHEM BEGIN, the leader of the leaders of the Likud, was supported by birdman Ezer Weizman at his non-existent press conference.

"Thirty years ago I warned Weizman, and then I warned Ben-Gurion, and then I warned Sharett, and then I warned Ben-Gurion again, and then I warned Eshkol, and then I warned Golda, and then I warned Rabin, and now I am warning Peres — the fifty-ninth second of the eleventh hour has struck!"

Reporter: So what happens next?

"One of these days, if we can ever get somebody to fix the clock, it will turn twelve o'clock. But you see what happens after you have a Labour Party in power all these years — the clock's stuck!"

Reporter: Has this got anything to do with the policy of your party?

"Certainly — I warned Weizman, and then I warned Ben-Gurion..." Ezer Weizman put a hand over his mouth, and said, "What our revered leader is explaining is that he always warned the Mapai leaders that they were being too weak, but nobody took any notice of him."

Begin: Exactly. When Golda started to negotiate with Dr. Kissinger, I warned her that no good would come of it. And what happened? She went to Geneva and we got disengagements. Just think of that — we got disengaged. Terrible.

"I warned her that the Egyptians were just taking her for a ride, they wouldn't keep their word, and look what happened, those double-crossing Egyptians have let me down, they are honouring the agreement.

"Then I warned Rabin not to do business with Kissinger and Sadat, but no, he also took no notice of me either, and once again the Egyptians have betrayed me: They are keeping to the agreement."

Ezer: "So look what's happened because Mapai wouldn't listen to our revered leader? For three years we haven't had any war, no Arab soldiers getting killed and wounded, and no Israelis either. How weak-kneed can we get? Now, if we come to power, we promise the voters plenty of action on all fronts."

Begin: "Ezer's right. The thing for us to do is to come right out and annex all the lands that are part of the sacred trust of Israel, the lands of our forefathers — Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Ur of the Chaldees... This is our historic responsibility to our ancestors, but the eleventh hour has struck, and nobody does anything about it."

Reporter: "Will the Russians stand by quietly if we annex all those lands?"

Ezer: "The Russians? No problem. We'll just bomb Moscow."

Begin: "While Ezer is doing that, I and a few of my old comrades from the good old days — we're getting a little bald, now, but there's life in the old dogs yet — will strike up through the soft underbelly of Russia, the Caucasus. Russia will then become part of the Holy Israel Empire — did not our ancestors settle in Minsk and Pinsk? I warned Ben-Gurion..."

Reporter: "Aren't you worried about all the Arab and Russian citizens you take over outvoting the Jews?"

Begin: "Nonsense — they'll all vote Likud."

Reporter: Do you expect America to stand by while we annex all these lands?"

Ezer: "No problem. We just take over America. Who built America with blood, toil, tears and sweat? The Jewish people!"

Begin: "I warned Ben-Gurion, I warned Golda, I warned everybody — don't trust the Americans. Don't trust Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter — we should have taken them over. But nobody listened to me..."

LOVA ELIAV brought Yasser Arafat with him to the non-existent press conference of Sheli.

Lova: "I know he's nothing much to look at — I told him to shave, but he says that it's against the principles of the PLO Covenant. But he's really a very peace-loving and gentle person, who was kind to his rabbits when he was a child. My policy is that we should sit with him around a conference table."

Yasser: "Exactly. I like to do business with sitting doves! Ha, ha, ha!"

The press conference of Shulamit Aloni and the rival Women's Movement had to be postponed, as the women concerned were booked for an all-in wrestling tournament.

ICE-COLD MACCABEE BEER! THAT'S.. ENTERTAINMENT!

WHAT'S ON

Notices are accepted for this column at the rate IL16.20 per line including VAT; publication daily over a period of a month costs IL270.00 per line including VAT. Ads are accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and at all recognised advertising agencies.

Jerusalem

Plant a Tree in Israel with Your Own Hands. Free tours for planters to the Hills of Judea leave every Monday and Wednesday from Jerusalem and every Tuesday from Tel Aviv. For details and registration please call Visitors' Department: Keren Kayemet LeIsrael (Jewish National Fund); in Jerusalem, King George Ave., corner Rehov Keren Kayemet. Tel. 02-35261. In Tel Aviv, 96 Rehov Hayarkon, opp. Dan Hotel. Tel. 03-234449.

CONDUCTED TOURS
Hadassah Tours
1. Medical Centre at 9.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.15 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. Last tour on Friday at 12.15 p.m. Kennedy Building No charge. Buses 19 and 27.
2. Mt. Scopus Hospital: Tours from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. No charge. Buses 9 and 26. Tel. 818111.
3. Morning half-day tour of all Hadassah projects, $4 per person towards transportation. By reservation only: Tel. 416333.

Hebrew University, tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Mount Scopus tours 11.30 a.m. from the Martin Buber Building. Buses 9 and 28 School of Education bus stop. Further details: Tel. 35486.

Tourists and Visitors come and see the General Israel Orphans Home for Girls, Jerusalem, and its manifold activities and impressively modern building. Free guided tours weekdays between 10-4. Bus No. 6 Kiryat Moshe. Tel. 533291.

American Mizrahi Women, Guest Tours — Jerusalem — Tel. 524608, 272940.

American Feylim. Tours of youth projects and Peylim-founded educational institutions. Tel. 02-521433, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

Emunah-World Religious Zionist Womens Organisation, Tourist Centre: 26 Rehov Ben Maimon. Tel. 02-52468, 30620, 813388.

MISCELLANEOUS
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood, Romema. Tel. 533822 , 7.30 a.m. — dusk.

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Tel Aviv

CONDUCTED TOURS
American Mizrahi Women, Guest Tours — Tel Aviv — Tel. 220287, 249106.

Emunah — World Religious Zionist Women's Organisation: "Kastel," 166 Rehov Ibn Gabirol. Tel. 440316, 788942.

World Wize Tourist Office, 116 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 232939, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

Canadian Hadassah-Wize Office, 116 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 227060, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

Pioneer Women — Na'amat. Free morning tours, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, by appointment. Call Tel. 261111, ext. 295, Tel Aviv.

Magen David Adom in Israel Headquarters — 60 Rehov Chkorei Israel, Tel Aviv. Visitors — Please call 36222 between 8.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. to arrange visits to our Central Blood Bank in Jaffa and for information regarding other Magen David Adom installations.

ORT Israel: For visits please contact: ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 283231, 262291-2; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 233675; ORT Netanya, Tel. 053-33744.

Tel Aviv University, Escorted Tours. Call Guest Section, Tel. 03-422741, 10 a.m.-12 noon for appointment.

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Haifa

Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff. Tel. 668955. Daily 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Mon. and Wed. also 5-7 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Sat. closed.

Rehovot

Weizmann Institute of Science — Conducted tours, Sun. to Fri. at 10.30 a.m., starting from the lobby of the Stone Administration Building.

ART GUIDE

Notices are accepted for this column at the rate IL16.20 per line including VAT; publication every Friday over a period of a month costs IL48.60 per line including VAT. Ads are accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and at all recognised advertising agencies.

Jerusalem

MUSEUMS
Israel Museum
Exhibitions: Ancient Art, Norbert Schimmel Collection — (Sportus Gallery) Homage to Calder—Documentation on the Jerusalem Stabile (Billy Rose Pavilion); Greek Vases from the Jan Mitchell Collection—Gallery for Neighbouring Cultures; Old Master Drawings; De Stijl; Jacques Carelman — Objects Introuvables; New Acquisitions in the Department of Prints and Drawings; Chava Epstein Stories and Pictures — Youth Wing; Our Puplis at Work 1977 — Youth Wing; Mesopotamia. At the Rockefeller: Roman Mosaic Pavement from Nablus, 3rd-4th Century C.E. Special exhibit: Mosaic floor with a Mihrab, 8th Cent. C.E.; Jewelry from a Roman tomb, Jerusalem, late 2nd/early 3rd Cent. C.E. **Visiting hours:** Israel Museum & Rockefeller: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tue. Shrine of the Book & Billy Rose Art Garden: 10 a.m.-10 p.m., Israel Museum 4 p.m.-10 p.m.; Rockefeller: Sun.-Thur., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Israel Museum & Rockefeller: Fri., Sat., 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Tickets for Saturdays must be purchased in advance at the Museum, ticket agencies throughout the country and at major hotels in Jerusalem. **Library open:** Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Tue. 4-8 p.m.

FREE GUIDED TOURS (English) Sun. and Wed., 11 a.m., from upper entrance hall, main entrance.

GALLERIES
Gallerie Vision Nouvelle, Y. and Y. Hamilton, 13 Khaket Hayotser, original prints by contemporary European artists. Tel. 02-819684, 280031.

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS
Tel Aviv Museum, 27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech: Anthony Caro, Table Sculpture, 1958-77; Aviva Uri, drawings; a tribute to Sam Zacks, drawings, paintings, sculpture from the collection of Sam and Ayala Zacks. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarsat: "Gypsies" photographs, Josef Kudelka; Work of designer Dan Reisinger, 1967-76.
Visiting hours: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-8 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-4 p.m.); Tues., 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-10 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-7 p.m.); Friday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.), Sat. 7-11 p.m.

Ha'aretz Museum Tel Aviv
1) Museum Centre, Ramat Aviv; Glass Museum; Kadman Numismatic Museum; Ceramics Museum; Museum of Science and Technology; Museum of Ethnography, and Folklore; Alphabet Museum; Lasky Planetarium; Nechushtan Pavilion — Timna Excavations; Tel Qasile Excavations.
2) Museum of Antiquities of Tel Aviv-Yafo, 10 Rehov Mifratz Shlomo.
3) Museum of the History of Tel Aviv-Yafo, 27 Rehov Bialik.
All Museums open Sun.-Thur., 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Fri. 9 a.m.-1 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. On Sat. admission free. Planetarium closed.

GALLERIES
Godny's Antiques Gallery Ltd. 173 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 234060. Faberge objects. Russian enamels, jewelry, rare watches, clocks, gold boxes, netsukes, etc.

Haifa

GALLERIES
Wingate Gallery, 53 Wingate Ave. Copper Etchings, canvas paintings by Chana Moskovits.

Netanya

New Shohar Gallery. Paintings, sculpture, graphics by Moshav artists. Permanent exhibition: signed and numbered SERIGRAPH prints by GUTTMAN, SIMON, SHAVIT and others. Haifa-Tel Aviv Road, 6 km. north of Netanya.

debel gallery, rin-Kerem (Jerusalem) tel: 02/417786
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permanently — natan heber — stetti scenes
hours: sun.-thurs.: 11 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-6 p.m., sat. 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL PARTY
Central European Section, Haifa
VOCAL NEWSPAPER
Saturday, May 14, 1977, 11 a.m.
at the "Rondo" Café, Dan Carmel Hotel.
1. Yekutiel Federmann: "Towards the Decision"
2. Dr. Kurt Kanowitz: "Problems of Foreign Policy"
Moderator: Town Councillor, Dr. Gideon Kaminka
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The missing anchovies

PIZZA is a state of mind. Each of us yearns for the real pizza, which we once ate at a happy moment, in pleasant company.

It is almost inevitable that a pizza eaten at another time and place, and made with different ingredients, will fall short of the ideal. The pizza-maker has to do more than prepare his dough; he must create a new moment of happiness for his clients.

We felt we were experiencing such a moment as we walked into the Pizza Barn at the top of Rehov Hillel in Jerusalem. The room was full, candles were burning on the tables, two young men were making music, accompanied by the buzz of conversation.

We managed to find room at a table already occupied by two young women, and a waitress brought us menus. The choices consisted of pizza, fondue, quiche, spaghetti and salad. The fondues were only for two or four persons.

Giving our order, we settled down to listen to the music. The players, an Englishman and an American, seemed to specialize in American folk music. One played the guitar and sang and the other switched from fiddle to banjo. Later, they were joined by a young woman who performed very creditably on the bones (two wooden spoons). The three more than made up for any lack of professional polish with their exuberance and enthusiasm.

After a rather long wait, our food arrived. I had decided to try the quiche, which turned out to be a very cheesy cheese pie with onions. It was good, but I think I would have enjoyed it more if it hadn't been called a quiche on the menu.

My companion had the pizza with everything, a concoction which included onions, garlic, cheese, tomatoes and mushrooms.

Unfortunately, it lacked the advertised anchovies. The dough was a bit thick, and the filling a little bland, but all in all, it was not a bad dish.

We also shared a salad, which came covered with what in the U.S. is known as a Russian dressing and lots of grated cheese. It was very good.

In the absence of any sweets, we ended our meal with coffee, which was instant and unpleasant. One should add that the service, like the music, was unprofessional, but enthusiastic and friendly.

The bill, including four soft drinks, came to IL85. □ *H.L.S.*

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SHELLI: ALLIANCE FOR PEACE AND EQUALITY

A vote for SHELLI is a vote on issues

A vote for SHELLI is a vote that counts

The thinking voter must examine the issues, and not merely the personality or televisibility of candidates. Most of the parties in the arena today are selling vague slogans and promises. Real issues are being buried under a plethora of meaningless generalities and displays of photogeneity. The elections are being turned into fun and games.

This generation of Israelis has real and painful issues to face up to:

★ Can we arrive at a workable agreement with our Arab neighbours?

★ Is there a way out of the poverty cycle, debilitating to so much of the population?

★ Is our society to be dominated by religious dogma, mysticism, smug self-satisfaction, ethnic conceit and militarism?

★ Does the State of Israel exist for the people, or do the people exist for the State?

Shelli is discussing these issues now, and will continue to discuss them after the elections. Meanwhile, we have drawn up a programme of action, issue by issue, point by point.

Examine the issues. See what we stand for. Above all THINK

Problem 1. Peace

The central goal of Israel's foreign and security policy should be to end the Arab-Israeli conflict, and establish a just and lasting peace in our area.

Problem 1. Our Programme

Shelli sees Zionism as the movement of national liberation of the Jewish people. It also recognizes the national aspirations of the Palestinian Arab people, believing that Zionism never sought the domination of one people over another. Both Jews and Palestinians have historic and emotional ties to this land. The conflict between them can be resolved only on the basis of mutual recognition of the rights of each to self-determination and political sovereignty.

★ Israel will negotiate a peace-settlement with the neighbouring Arab states, and with the recognized authoritative representatives of the Palestinian Arab people including the P.L.O., if necessary.

★ Israel will declare its readiness to withdraw from the territories captured in the Six Day War (with minor adjustments to be negotiated). Jerusalem will remain the capital of Israel; the Arab part of the city could become the capital of the Palestinian state, if established.

★ The peace settlement will guarantee the security and territorial integrity of all states, including mutual recognition of borders, demilitarization and arms limitations, and a ban on the entry of military forces to demilitarized areas.

Problem 2. Society and Economy

The main goal of Israel's social and economic policies should be the universal welfare of its citizens.

Problem 2. Our Programme

Shelli believes that the economic policies of Israel today favour the already privileged. Bankers, industrialists, large share-holders, property owners, building contractors and a large variety of dealers, promoters and middlemen enjoy tax privileges, unlinked loans that encourage speculation at government expense, and unrestrained profits. Together with the vast amounts of military expenditures as a result of the "no-peace-no-war" conception, very little of the national economic pie is left for adequate social services for the vast majority. No gaps can be closed either by election slogans or by another government ministry.

Shelli proposes:

★ Restriction and control of government loans, to be given mainly to essential enterprises, especially in development areas.

★ A capital gains tax at the same rate, at least, as that on earned income.

★ A progressive tax on all property to replace the present home-owners' tax which treats mortgage-holders and millionaires alike.

★ A decent standard of living guaranteed by a minimum-wage law at a level of 60% of the average wage, the continued subsidization of basic commodities and public transport, and full linkage of all national insurance benefits.

★ Free education from pre-school through the university, coupled with maintenance grants for high school and university students.

★ A right to decent housing for families and singles backed by low-cost mortgages, low rentals and community participation in rational urban planning.

★ An income-maintenance system through the National Insurance Institute, guaranteeing 45% of the average wage and replacing the demeaning system of welfare allotments.

Problem 3. Freedom of Conscience

The main goal of government policy in this area should be the separation of religion and state, for the benefit of believers and non-believers alike.

Problem 3. Our Programme

Shelli views religion as a matter of individual conscience and not public coercion.

★ Equal status for all religious communities in Israel.

★ Equal status for all religious communities within Judaism.

★ Pluralism in education and an end to the orthodox State Religious school system.

★ Civil marriage and divorce, for any couple which desires it.

★ Abolition of local ordinances restricting cultural and social activities and public transport on the Sabbath.

★ A return to the universal and humanist tradition, with which the Jewish people have been associated for centuries.

Problems 4, 5, 6, etc.

An advertisement of this size is inadequate for the presentation of our complete programme. Our full platform contains points relating to:

★ **Women** — guarantee of equal rights and equal opportunities, abortion on demand, free child care.

★ **Israel Arabs** — equal treatment under the law, an end to land confiscation, equalization of child allowances.

★ **Democracy and civil liberties** — the right to strike, freedom of access to official information, an end to censorship and bugging.

If you are interested in reading our full platform, it can be obtained from:

Shelli, 15 Rehov Idelson, Tel Aviv

Telephone: 03-298024, 03-292261

WHO SUPPORTS SHELLI?

Shelli is an alliance of the Independent Socialists, Moked, Ha'olam Haze, Black Panthers, a new religious group, a new movement of Arab citizens, and groups and individuals, who subscribe to our programme of peace and social change.

Among the candidates and supporters of Shelli are:

Arieh (Lova) Eliav, M.K., former Secretary General of the Labour Party;

Dr. Meir Pail, M.K., Col. (Res.), historian, and leading oppositionist;

Uri Avnery, editor and veteran leader of peace causes;

Saadya Marciano, a founder of the Black Panthers who raised the banner of social protest in the slums of Jerusalem;

Walid Tsadek, school principal in the Arab village of Taibe;

Ran Cohen, member of Kibbutz Gan Shmuel;

Ruth Dayan, active for many years in the betterment of Arab-Jewish relations;

Amos Oz, A.B. Yehoshua, Amos Kenan and Boas Evron, writers;

Dr. Naomi Kies, sociologist and feminist;

Dr. Yakov Arnon, former Director-General of the Treasury;

Gen. (Res.) Matityahu Peled, lecturer in Arabic at Tel Aviv University, and Chairman of the Israel Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace (ICIPP);

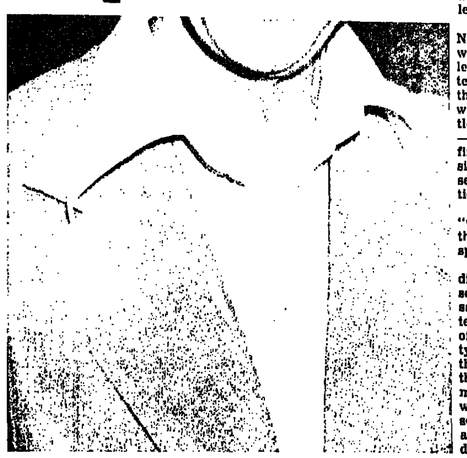
Prof. Ernst Simon of the Hebrew University, outstanding leader in the struggle for peace and freedom of religious conscience;

Eliahu Eliachar, longtime leader of the Sephardi community and President of the ICIPP,

and many others...

VOTE SHELLI:
For Peace, Equal Opportunity, and Democracy in Action

Soup ticket



Ephraim Kishon

ELIEZER Goornisht, MK, was an old Likud stalwart, perpetually hovering around 38th-43rd spot on the list. If the public wasn't familiar with his conservative views, it's because he wasn't a very familiar figure himself. The truth is that precious few people even knew of his existence. He did once get up on the Knesset stage to make a fiery speech against the Spread of National Complacency, but the house happened to be quite empty just then, the Speaker had gone out for a smoke, and the TV boys were on strike.

The other day at headquarters, what's more, the party secretary caught sight of Goornisht — dressed as always in a dark suit, white shirt and immaculate tie, in the style of his adored leader — and asked someone who *that* was. He was told Goornisht had been representing the movement in the Knesset these past seven terms. Goornisht, accordingly, was dropped to 51st-54th place on the current list, never mind his firm stand against any retreat. It looked as if that would be the end of Goornisht — and then the soup got spilled.

IT HAPPENED one Saturday in April, when Goornisht was having dinner at a top restaurant with a few other stalwarts from the bottom of the barrel. In between spoonfuls of chicken-soup, they were all swearing at the Alignment which, according to, the latest polls, was gaining strength with each new revelation of hanky-panky. Just a few more signs of corruption, the Bottom of the Barrel were saying miserably, and the Alignment would be sure of its chairs.

At this point someone asked Goornisht how about *his* foreign currency accounts. The spoon dropped out of our stalwart's hand — splash! — a big spatter of soup and two noodles hit the immaculate tie. Goornisht attacked the stain with a napkin, but it just kept spreading complacently, and in the end Goornisht removed the tie and folded it carefully into his pocket. Then he undid the top button of his shirt and went back to his soup and his Alignment-hating.

AT THAT moment the restaurant door opened and let in Y. L. Slouchkovsky, MK and pillar of the Labour movement, attended by the usual bevy of hangers-on and press. The Pillar's eyes went casually round the room — and stopped at the open collar of Eliezer Goornisht's white shirt, which stuck out among the bourgeois ties at his table like a beaming beacon. *What did it mean?* One hanger-on said maybe the Likud was wising up at last, another said he'd always felt that this Goornisht fellow wasn't really such a die-hard.

"It's a sign of restiveness in the rightist camp," thought the regional branch chairman. "They know we've a couple more scandals up our sleeve, and they're getting the jitters. . ."

"Restiveness in the enemy camp should be encouraged" announced Slouchkovsky, and marched straight over to Goornisht, shook him warmly by the hand, and asked how's things, Goorchick? It was a minor sensation. The Bottom round Goornisht stared: what the hell? Why this great show of friendship all of a sudden?

Goornisht himself just sat there smiling and looking unfathomable, though *he* didn't know what it all meant either. Still, that evening he said to his wife, "Still waters, you know, still waters." But his wife just looked at the tie and told him he'd got two left hands.

NEXT MORNING it turned out it wasn't just the hands that were left: all the papers were hinting at tentative Alignment overtures to the Goornisht faction. Goornisht was promptly invited up for a little talk with the Likud secretary — and that, by the way, was the first time he'd been invited up since the State was born. The secretary asked for an explanation of these so-called "contacts."

"Na, na," said Goornisht subtly, "why should you care about the contacts of a candidate in 53rd spot?"

The secretary asked whether he didn't believe he'd win a Knesset seat from that spot, and Goornisht said no, he didn't, and went on to tell the secretary what he thought of the party leadership, the party's financial mismanagement, the waste, the incompetence, and the blunders that were never committed when men like himself were in safe places on the list. The secretary looked pretty shaken, and promised to see what could be done.

NEXT, Slouch the Pillar rang up to suggest a get-acquainted meeting. The meeting was held in late April at the Pillar's home under very hush-hush conditions. Goornisht, looking informal in pants and open summer shirt, came prepared for a frank discussion of regional issues, but Slouch got in first with a bit of frankness of his own.

"We can read the signs," he told his caller. "We've always admired your intellectual integrity, my dear Goorchick. We respect your ideo-pragmatic attitude to the Labour camp."

The climate was very very constructive, especially for someone who'd been an utter nonentity till then.

"I've always been imbued with socialistic feelings," confessed Goornisht, "Ask our maid if I haven't."

He also expressed his regard for Peres. True, he didn't always see eye to eye with him, but he was somebody, was Shimon, oh yes. He even showed a measure of realism on the border question, did Goorchick. "We'll see," he declared. "There's options."

Slouch reported back to headquarters right away. "There's room for further wooing," went his message. "So woo," said headquarters.

THE LIKUD leadership seemed to feel the same way about it. Goornisht was offered 47th spot, in exchange for an unequivocal statement on the media that would put an end to this silly flirtation with Labour and silence the rumours about a new splinter faction once and for all.

Goornisht, however, clung to the articles of his faith: "I won't abandon my principles for any personal favours!" All right, 44th spot? "H'm," said Goornisht, "we'll see."

The papers gave a detailed account of his hush-hush meeting with Slouchkovsky, under such headlines as, "Eliezer Goornisht's Zigzag Road to the Alignment." Next morning our old stalwart got an ultimatum from his party: Stop this flagrant leftism, or lose your 37th spot on the list.

Now at last Goornisht bowed to the party's will, though he stuck to his views about the need for some withdrawal and bridging the social gap.

"Never mind," said headquartera, "as long as our 'socialist' is back in the fold."

Neither do they mind him still going around in open collars these days, and waving at the Pillar from his post at the restaurant. His political future, at any rate, appears secure. We suppose it's the first time in parliamentary history that a party stalwart has turned to socialism under the impact of chicken soup. □

Translated by Miriam Arad
By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

May-hem in Zion

A VIEW FROM NOB

Moshe Kohn

"BECAUSE I am a Jew, the fate of the Jewish people is more than a purely scientific question for me," Arthur Ruppin wrote in 1904, in the preface to the first edition of his *The Jews of Today*. That work established him as the pioneer of the sociology of the Jewish people. He was then 28 and, according to Dr. Alex Bein, the Zionist historian and biographer, not yet "a follower of any specific doctrine within Judaism preaching to the people to follow his example (and) not yet a Zionist."

Ruppin, a scrupulously careful and honest man, would have been greatly astonished to know that a co-recipient of the Haifa Municipality's Arthur Ruppin Prize for Social Research was Tel Aviv University Professor of Philosophy Gershon Weiler, for his work *Teokratia Yehudit* (reviewed in these pages on March 18).

In awarding Prof. Weiler the prize, Haifa has honoured a work that is anything but a piece of social research; is another one of those "numerous publications about the Jews and about Judaism that appear every year... more concerned to prophesy and to preach than to explain" (as Ruppin wrote in the above-cited preface); and is a work by a man who does not consider himself a Jew and is not concerned with the fate of the Jewish people in any sense remotely approximating that in which Ruppin used those terms. *Teokratia Yehudit* is an anti-Jewish polemic preaching a new brand of Hebrew-Israelism that does not have even the virtue of being rooted in the Hebrewism of antiquity — a virtue, such as it is, possessed by the Hebrew-Semitic-Canaanite romanticisms of Yonatan Ratosh, Uzi Ornan, Aharon Amir, and Uri Avneri.

It is a polemic, furthermore, that does not even pretend to try to present a reasonably objective and comprehensive outline of the data bearing on the author's thesis that Zionism and Jewish religious tradition, Halacha and statehood, are intrinsically incompatible. Prof. Weiler quotes selectively and tendentiously from the sources he uses; he ignores many important sources; and some of those he does use are idiosyncratic and long since discredited.

Whatever else this book may be, it is not — as the Ruppin Prize Committee said it is — a "contribution to the sociology of the Jewish people." And its selection for the prize is a dishonour to Arthur Ruppin, and a tragic reflection on the scholarship or judgment of those who selected it.

The award ceremony took place on Saturday night, April 30 — May Day eve. Israel is one of the few countries outside the International Peace Camp where May Day still has religious overtones. Perhaps the City Fathers of Haifa, traditionally known as "the Workers' City," thought to pay tribute to Internationalism by thus honouring Prof. Weiler.

THE COUNTRY'S schools were required to be open on May Day. But the Education and Culture Ministry excused teachers who informed their schools in advance that they would not be coming to work and pupils who brought advance notes from their parents.

It was reported that at most of the non-religious schools, nobody showed up. But at the high school in Yehud, the 10th-grade teacher, Varda Hacham, told her pupils that those who stayed away would have to bring in a six-page (folio) essay on Karl Marx and the significance of May Day.

Nobody was absent.

EDUCATION and Culture Minister Aharon Yadlin told the Knesset last week that to deal with the increasing use of narcotics by schoolchildren, his ministry has drawn up a programme that will emphasize the "human problem" and not merely the "drug problem."

True to ministerial form in recent years, Mr. Yadlin accused the news media of "sensationalizing" the problem and the NRP's Dr. Yehuda Ben-Meir, who raised the matter in the Knesset, of seeking to make election hay.

That may be so. Dr. Ben-Meir had said it was all the Alignment's fault, inasmuch as it had emptied our education of all Jewish content and values. He failed to explain, however, the emptiness that causes children from religious homes to take to narcotics.

It is true, though, as Mr. Yadlin conceded, that drugs are a means of escape from emptiness, or pursuit of synthetic adventures and pseudo-challenges. So are television, newspapers and pop-fiction, pop-music, parties, alcohol and crossword puzzles.

By dealing with the "human" aspect of the drug problem Mr. Yadlin means, I trust, deciding unashamedly to start educating children again and stop merely teaching them subject matter. Educating them in terms of a vision of the nation's past and future; in terms of the values on which the vision is based; and through educators who believe in and are a living example of those values and that vision.

Part of the answer may lie in Moked MK Meir Pa'il's proposal that the youth movements be permitted again to operate in the schools.

THOUGH "youth movement," it seems, is not in itself the answer to emptiness and escapism.

The bulletin of Kibbutz Kfar Menahem (Hakibbutz Ha-'artzi-Hashomer Hatza'ir) recently published a letter sent by that movement's emissary in Switzerland, who wrote:

"I employ quite a few people here, most of them Israeli *yordim*. What astounds me, though, is the large number of ex-kibbutzniks in this country, most of them from Hashomer Hatza'ir kibbutzim... I have seven such people working for me, six of whom are from Hashomer Hatza'ir kibbutzim. When I think about the roots of this phenomenon, it seems to me that we, the second generation of Hashomer Hatza'ir, were educated exclusively in the values of Socialism and were taught to have utter contempt for Jewish values and the history of the Jewish people."

The problem of the "second generation" leaving the kibbutzim and Israel has been discussed for some time in the journals of the different movements, and with particular intensity in those of Hashomer Hatza'ir. "We've lost the spark, the inspiration," a member of Kibbutz Ma'barot said recently (*The Jerusalem Post*, April 28).

No wonder, when a respectable publishing house, the Labour movement's Am Oved, publishes a pseudo-scholarly tirade like Gershon Weiler's *Teokratia Yehudit* and Haifa's City Fathers award it the Arthur Ruppin Prize for Social Research.□

هكذا في الأصل

JERUSALEM, the spiritual centre of a religion that proscribed the worship of graven images, is currently host to more idols, gods, kings and satyrs than it has seen for the last 2,000 or more years. They currently fill the giant Spertus Gallery of the Israel Museum. Some of the 300 objects and figurines in the Schimmel Collection (which will be on show for the next six months) are nearly 5,000 years old. Later, somewhere in the middle of the second millennium BCE, the craftsmen of antiquity suddenly began to blossom out as "true" artists and sculptors, evolving methods of design and composition based on fundamental geometrical truths, precepts that subsequently guided the great artists of the Renaissance and all their heirs.

Art has served religion and royalty since the oldest of these objects were made. Religion and the court dictated what and how the master craftsmen were to work, though the best of them, always the great individualists, had the ego and the talent to add their own ideas. Ritual objects have always had to possess a *magic* quality. Much of this magic has, in all the cultures represented here, to do with beauty. Nearly all of the symbolic objects on show are of a staggering beauty. Collector Norbert Schimmel, who began buying with no particular aim in mind, was concerned chiefly with beauty. Gradually, over a period of 30 years, he began to form a collection that was "confined" to the early cultures of the Mediterranean and Asia Minor.

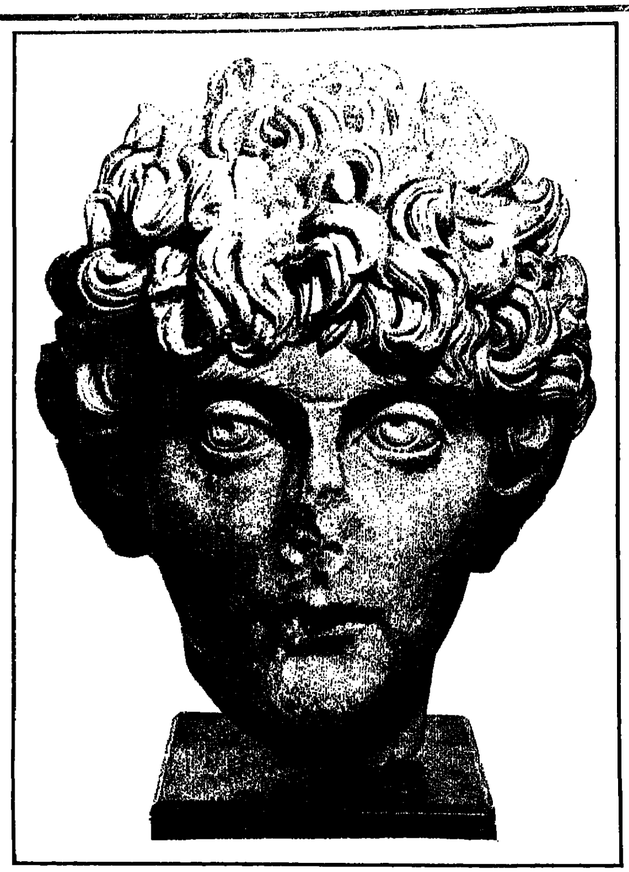
Berlin-born Schimmel, a New Yorker since 1938 and a one-time collector of modern painting, began searching for antiquities "of aesthetic value" when prices of paintings soared. Today, his "art objects" are priceless and many are unique. The four Trojan vessels here, made of electrum (an ancient alloy of gold and silver) are the only known survivors of this culture since the famous Schliemann collection disappeared during the fall of Berlin in 1945.

Also unique are three golden ears of wheat on a single stem, a 4th-3rd century BCE work of Greek origin, said to have been found near Syracuse. Once the property of Munich collector James Loeb, it was smuggled out of Nazi Germany as a hat-pin on the head of a Jewish refugee.

These golden ears have since become the subject of skilful forgeries, an art that Schimmel says is not declining. While Iranian "factories" turning out Amlache pottery and Luristan bronzes are notorious, Schimmel reports that modern technology is enabling forgers to turn out good versions of Greek vases, which until recently were considered too difficult to copy.

Schimmel at first suspected that his Amarna tablets might be forgeries, but today, with all his years of experience, he has no difficulty in identifying the real thing at first sight. Evidently a patient man, he waited 25 years to get the right miniature 12th Dynasty (Egyptian) head on show here; he found it covered with dust on a dealer's backroom shelf.

But times have changed and even the basement of the Cairo Museum has ceased to be a source for the world's collectors. The sources of antiquities are drying up, and no American Museum will today buy an object that does not have an official export permit from its country of origin (though some European museums will). Schimmel recalls how he once bought some magnificent Greek bronzes, only to learn that they had been stolen from the Museum of Sparta; he promptly returned them to Greece.



Head of a Roman youth, marble, a romantic portrait from the Hadrianic-Antonine age, ca. 140-170 C.E.

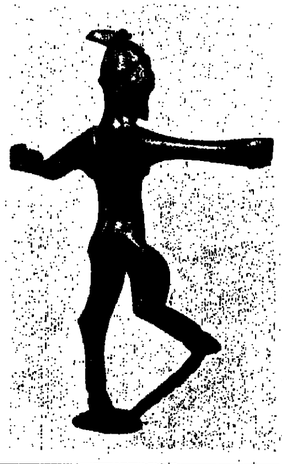




The bright dawn of Art

The Schimmel Collection that went on display at the Israel Museum this week is evidence that the ritual craftsmen of antiquity were often great artists and not just artisans, writes Art Editor MEIR RONNEN.

Bronze statuette of a singing Pan Peloponnesian, late fourth or third century B C E. (Right) *Fragment of a Roman portrait statue of Caracalla. Hollow cast bronze from Asia Minor; early third century CE.*









(a) A red-figured Psykter, or wine-cooling vessel from Attic Greece, ca. 520-510 decorated with dolphins ridden by Corinthian hoplites (heavy infantry). When the vessel was placed in a bowl of cold water, the dolphins appeared to leap up and down as if on the surface.

(b) Akhenaten's hand, one of the great Amarna reliefs. The King has just dropped something (oil as an offering. The hand is uncannily like a scorpion.

(c) Fragment of an Assyrian relief depicting two Elamite prisoners, probably from the palace of Ashurbanipal, ca. 653 BCE. (Bottom left) *Fragment of a tomb painting from Thebes showing the King's chief sculptor Nebamun making an offering, 18th Dynasty (1400 BCE). Was he the teacher of the Amarna carvers?*

(d) Rhyton (ritual drinking horn) from the Hittite Empire of 1400-1200 BCE, carved out of two pieces of silver; around the rim is a religious scene from which a clear impression can be made.

(Photographs courtesy of the Israel Museum Jerusalem)



SCHIMMEL'S incredible collection, recently displayed at New York's Metropolitan Museum for a year, comprises Hittite goddesses, Cycladic idols, Cretan armour, early Greek bronzes, a trio of erotic Boeotian satyrs, a rich variety of Greek vases, urns, cups and jewellery; Etruscan bronzes; Syrio-Roman glass; Roman marble and bronze portraits; amulets and figurines from Sumer; a unique greenstone Anatolian neolithic figurine; incredibly beautiful Hittite Rhyta, or ritual drinking horns; early Iranian and Luristan bronzes; Assyrian reliefs and Persian Achamenian jewellery and ritual objects.

Other Cappadocian and Persian Rhyta are in terracotta or in late glass. From Egypt there are seals, amulets, statuettes, heads of gods, ladies and slaves, fragments of frescoes, cosmetic holders and even a game of *senet*, complete with "board" and chips. A unique faience piece is the god Bes holding a ring for a cosmetic applicator. Another such piece is a royal head from the 18th Dynasty, which appears on the exhibition's poster.

Perhaps the highlight of the show are the 25 fantastic tablets from Amarna, limestone reliefs of the 18th Dynasty (ca. 1356-1353 BCE), presented here in a room of their own (in the adjoining library foyer). Hundreds, possibly thousands of these tablets were commissioned by Akhenaten for an intended new capital city but were eventually used as building fill by the architects of Rameses II.

Akhenaten was a true revolutionary: he wanted his own art as well as his own version of religion. He got a master sculptor whose work looks so rhythmically modern that one can, at first, suppose a direct Hellenist influence, though it must have been the other way around; Greek sophistication of this level came later. The hand of one woman might have been drawn by Utamaro, the hand of the king by Durer (no scholar has ever pointed out that it is formed to represent a scorpion; see illustration). A group of horses introduced into Egypt, only shortly before, by the short-lived Hyksos conquerors) is so well composed with deliberate rhythm within a mathematical-geometric scheme that I suspect that the Golden Section was known and passed down to the Greeks by Egyptian artists and mathematicians.

Akhenaten's master sculptor was an artist in every sense of the word and a pioneer at that: one sees in these stones the foundation stones of Western art (even if some are less well carved than others, perhaps by assistants).

Each of these stones has its original story and often a subsequent one: Schimmel pointed out that the eyes of three Nubians in one tablet had been gouged out at a later date to prevent them from seeing in the next world. But the scholarly story of each of the 300 exhibits can best be found in the magnificent catalogue of the collection, published by Verlag Philip von Zabern of Mainz.

The layout of the beautifully presented show was conceived by curator Rivka Merhav and mounted together with designer David Gal.

What a feast! We may well need the six months to absorb all its lessons. □

T.G.I.F

Thank goodness it's Friday. Shabbat to look forward to. Relax, time for the kids, good meal, read. The Jerusalem Post with the weekend magazine.
Have you ever thought how much you're missing if you only get the Friday issue? Plenty. Five days' news, in-depth articles, background, Dry Bones cartoons, reviews, readers' letters, sport. Fridays are even better if you read THE JERUSALEM POST every day. Complete the coupon, send it to us with your cheque and we'll deliver THE POST direct to your home every day (at no extra cost). T.G.I.F. Thank goodness it's everyday.

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Fri.:	13.5	2.00 p.m.	Sunseed — Fredrick Cohn
Sat.:	14.5	7.00 p.m.	Dutchman — Anthony Harvey
		9.30 p.m.	Il Saprofita — Sergio Nasca
Sun.:	15.5	7.00 p.m.	Il Saprofita — Sergio Nasca
		9.30 p.m.	Uptown Saturday Night — Sidney Poitier
Mon.:	16.5	7.00 p.m.	The Defiant Ones — Stanley Kramer
		9.30 p.m.	Eight and a Half — Federico Fellini
Wed.:	18.5	7.00 p.m.	The Liberation of L. B. Jones — William Wyler
		9.30 p.m.	Juliet of the Spirits — Federico Fellini

Screenings: Mt. Sharet Auditorium, Beit Agron, 37 Rehov Hillel

Special Event

Video Art By Hermine Freed

Special talk and demonstration of contemporary tapes, including works by Andy Warhol, Vito Acconci, Michael Show, Keith Sonnier and Hermine Freed.

Instructor in Video Art at the School of Visual Arts in New York City.

Introduction by Yona Fischer, Monday May 16 at 8 p.m. Free entrance. (in coop. with the U.S. Cultural Center)

ZOA HOUSE

ZOA House English Dinner Club
Wednesday, May 18, 1977 at 8 p.m.
Mr. Arie Hashavia, member of IISS London, Military Historian and Analyst
will speak on
JERUSALEM
Commemorating Jerusalem Day
Advance reservations IL45.- per person at ZOA HOUSE, 1 Rehov Daniel Frisch, Tel Aviv.

New Paperbacks



Mae West, a living legend at 85, has turned novelist.

Here is a selection of some of the current best-selling pocket books, all available in local bookshops. Prices include V.A.T.

Jennie Tarabulus

A COUNTRY DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK by Mikhail Bulgakov (Fontana, IL17.90). Nine highly appealing stories based on the author's hair-raising experiences as young doctor drafted in 1916 directly from Kiev Medical School to run a 40-bed government hospital and polyclinic in remote Russian province. How he copes, inwardly quaking, during emergencies and his first shocking contact with peasant mentality are wonderfully told. "Morphine," the story of colleague who unwillingly became a drug addict, is outstanding. Excellent translation from Russian.

A FAR-OFF PLACE by Laurens van der Post (Penguin, IL24.60). Remarkable adventure story of modern Africa about four hunted youths eluding terrorists. Background of the chase is the majestic, untouched topography of the bush. Sequel to *A Story Like The Wind*, but stands alone as magnificently written tale of man confronting nature.

BOY by Christine de Rivoyre (Penguin, IL19.25). Relives summer with wealthy French family at resort on Gulf of Gascogne bordering Spain where Civil War rages. The 26-year-old Boy of the title, a bachelor adored by 14-year-old niece, joins family clan, his verve and sophistication (he runs a racy sports car) livening yet strangely disturbing the starchy gathering. All mood and vivid colours, with a tragic end which is, perhaps, symbolic of the approaching war which ended this elegant, peaceful way of life forever. Translated from French.

MISTER GOD THIS IS ANNA by Fynn (Ballantine, IL26.20). True story of a four-year-old waif found on London docks by 19-year-old worker who brings her home to his family where she stays for three years, enchanting all with precocity and unique faith in God based on kind of Talmudic reasoning plus Hassidic joy of life. Continually inventing games that divide outer illusion from inner reality. Sentimental, sometimes intriguing. Illustrated.

PLEASURE MAN by Mae West (Corgi, IL17.90). Mae West explains that *Pleasure Man*, originally staged in 1928 as escapades of a lascivious matinée idol, was twice closed down by police for being too risqué for New York audiences. She wisely rewrote it as a novel, realising that nowadays the play would close immediately without the help of the police, it's so passé. Mae West at peeled-grape best won't disappoint old fans.

EMILY by Jilly Cooper (Corgi, IL12.90). Fast-moving frothy romance of London-bred girl who impulsively marries a handsome, dour Scottish painter, finds living in his remote ancestral castle complicated by in-laws and outlawed love. Author Jilly Cooper, popular *Sunday Times* columnist, peppers her first novel with witty puns and slick repartee.

DON'T SAY YES WHEN YOU WANT TO SAY NO by Herbert Fensterheim and Jean Baer (Futura IL18.60). How to ask for what you want and get it is revealed by psychologist and his journalist wife who declares she changed from "obsessive dithering to effective action" after taking husband's course. Easy-to-follow instructions even explain how to slim and how to tell your mother-in-law off elegantly. Includes bibliography and appendix with relaxation exercises.

WE ALWAYS WORE SAILOR SUITS, by Susanna Agnelli (Bantam, IL28.90). Italian Fiat heiress saucily romps through reminiscences of childhood spent in aristocratic circles of pre-World War II Turin and Rome. Her youthful adventures during Mussolini's regime and the Allied occupation are vividly described. Short, entertaining.

THE SAFETY MATCHES by Robert Sabatier (Popular Library, IL22.40). Nostalgic memoir of a Montmartre boyhood of the thirties. Vivid evocation of street smells, tastes, colours, and memories of basking in the white summer glow of shops and sidewalks. Swarms with characters young and old, individualists at ease in Montmartre's unique conformism. Innocent, earthy, poignant. Translated from French.

FATU-HIVA by Thor Heyerdahl (Penguin, IL24.60). Heyerdahl recalls his first scientific voyage to South Seas in 1935 with his bride, both new graduates of Oslo University eager to shed modern artificialities for hippy-like life in a natural paradise. Their year of Polynesian living on isolated Fatu-Hiva, in the Marquesas, is not only the spirited story of a pair of youthful idealists finally realising that they can't escape their 20th century origins, but is also a fascinating account of discoveries which led to the Kon-Tiki expedition later. Excellent reading. Illustrated. □

Age of prosperity

SEVEN VICTORIAN ARCHITECTS. Edited by Jane Fawcett. Introduction by Nikolaus Pevsner. London, Thames and Hudson. 160 pp. £7.50.

Felix Darnell



Waterhouse's Manchester Town Hall

THIS INSTRUCTIVE and amusing book comprises a wealth of factual information and copious illustrations. It is a collection of seven monographs — chronologically presented — on William Burn, Philip and Philip Charles Hardwick, Sydney Smirke, John Loughborough, George Fredrick Bodley, Alfred Waterhouse and Edwin Lutyens.

This series of essays on architects whose lives spanned the years 1752-1939 evokes an age in which clear values, high principles, fierce moral rectitude, cruel prejudices and social discrimination existed hand in hand. The sheer sweep and variety of the types of buildings, the massive volume of work, impresses us, as does the complete absence of bureaucratic procedures. Commissions were given for ducal palaces, for thousands of parish churches, for town houses and town halls, for clubs and law courts.

In spite of the distance in time and the vast distance in thought and way of life, the Victorian architect suffered the same professional hazards as we do today. He was equally troubled with the proverbial patron impossible to please, the capricious client with contradictory requirements, the plaintive builder pleading loss of money on the contract. The competition system was already being decried as a farce, a flimsy blind to screen some intended favouritism.

But where today would one architect write about another that he is "a first-class second-rate architect," or that his "utter want of genius is only equalled by his copious supply of impudence," or define a colleague as "the only man who can and does make a silk purse out of a sow's ear?"

As they lived so they died, and were buried in cemeteries which they had fittingly designed and built. Less than £22 bought you a first-class railway funeral, starting at a Neo-Norman carriage entrance to a private departure platform, with a steam lift for the coffin, and mourners' waiting rooms divided into three classes, and finishing at the Gothic cemetery station.□

Twilight studies



JDL leader Rabbi Kahane.

JEWISH IDENTITY AND THE JDL by Janet L. Dolgin. Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press 189 pp. $12.50.

Lloyd P. Gartner

WHEN THE Jewish Defence League was formed in 1968 it absorbed and extended the activities of the Maccabee Patrol, a Brooklyn organization which was performing para-police functions in the ethnic frontier district of Crown Heights.

While its politics placed the JDL far from the New Left and Black militants, its aggressiveness and headline-catching skill put it on these opponents' wavelength. The JDL was bound to attract wide attention because, harping on what it considered the lessons of the Holocaust, it emphasized physical defence and aggressiveness, and contemptuously flouted the entrenched policies of the American-Jewish community.

When the League was founded, the Jewish Establishment was astonished and angry, and the great popularity the League acquired in racially troubled Jewish neighbourhoods upset it still further. Soon, however, the Jewish Establishment got the message: lower-middle-class Jews living on the ethnic frontier felt abandoned by proper, leading Jewish organizations, which were preoccupied with goals like civil rights, the faltering Great Society programme (opposition to the Vietnam war) and enticing upper-class Jewish youngsters away from the New Left.

Hardly had this message been received and swiftly acted upon, than the JDL lost interest in the physical defence of Jews in American cities, and took up the cause of Russian Jewry. The reasons for the shift are obscure. The present book suggests the dialectic of ideology, but I have heard of the wide-ranging ambitions of one of the JDL's financial angels.

At any rate, the JDL made headlines, captured television time, and irritated the police. Its young members were persuaded that they alone had made the world take notice of Russian Jewry. However, the League got into trouble with the law on account of the involvement of some of its members with firearms, and also lost favour within those sections of the Jewish community which once admired it.

Then Rabbi Meir Kahane, the ubiquitous leader, orator and ideologist of the League, declared himself in favour of aliya, but the members did not follow him. Kahane's aliya actually meant that he tried to operate simultaneously in Israel and the U.S., but his attempts to place the JDL on the Israeli political scene have so far failed.

IS IT A SIGN of a movement's twilight that the scholars study it? To be sure, Dr. Janet Dolgin, a young anthropologist, did her field-work with a JDL branch during the League's heyday. Her book examines how the League recast the sense of Jewish identity of its members. This required a rewriting of Jewish history, the touchstone being the alleged passive acceptance of their fate by the victims of the Holocaust.

Jewish history as rewritten denied the glory of suffering and martyrdom, and emphasized physical bravery and heroism. All in all, the new identity bore a good resemblance to Jabotinsky's ideal. Had Dr. Dolgin taken notice of League members as individuals, she might have asked how they, who were mostly Orthodox, harmonized such JDL teachings with the very different Orthodox *paideia*. One small example: *chayah*, the JDL term for its strongarm squad members, is far more derogatory than the author seems to think; it connotes a human beast.

Dr. Dolgin takes the JDL whole. She does not inquire into its members' psychological qualities, educational background, career aspirations, or social class. There is thus no interaction between the ideology and its bearers. Her discussion is often stimulating, but her writing is regrettably dense and complex, frequently beyond understanding. I hope her scholarly talents will be displayed in a more becoming style in her future writing. □

The poet's private vision

OR HAGANUZ אור הגנוז **(Or Haganuz, New Poems)** by Shin Shalom, Tel Aviv, Eked in cooperation with the Haifa Writers' Association and the Tel Aviv Foundation for Art and Culture. 128 pp. No price stated.

SHIREI YERUSHALAYIM, SHIREY AHAVA שירי ירושלים, שירי אהבה **(Jerusalem Poems, Love Songs)** by Ruth Finer Mintz. Jerusalem, Massada, 207 pp. $7.98.

THESE NEW POEMS of the established Hebrew poet, Shin Shalom, are descriptive and exclamatory, and many of them have a late 19th century air about them, which is part of their narrative charm and pleasure. They are well presented on the page and printed clearly.

Like many of Shalom's other poems, these too echo the language of the prayer book and of traditional Judaism. One group in particular, written during and just after the Yom Kippur War, faces the pain of the struggle and, by probing its meanings, transforms the weariness, anguish, and strife into national reaffirmation.

The speaking voice — the poetic "I" — of these verses engages in a personal conversation with the Almighty. Shalom transfers the traditional communal dialogue between God and the Jews into a private meditation: the poems describe inner states, and God is talked back to.

The poet charts the ongoing revelation of the hidden light. He gives us not only a map of his inner being but a register of the spectrum of meanings of a people's history. And that is the achievement of these poems.□

IS IT THE Hebrew translation of the English (by Shimon Halkin, Amir Gilboa, and Shin Shalom among others) or is it simply the Jewish situation that gives these poems their biblical edge? No system is worked out in these verses, no political theory informs them. Each poem is a registered moment turned and turned again till its meaning has been captured. It is an old English literary trick, and these poems, therefore, bear the mark of Wordsworth and T.S. Eliot. Yet they also have an undeniable biblical resonance.

How? In what? Perhaps in the willingness to register grim facts without flinching, in the openness to individual experience which is personal but has greater than individual significance, in the effort to see the cosmos in the microcosm.

English text and Hebrew translation play against each other in this volume to the mutual enrichment of both, till it is hard to tell which is the original. The English of this book has the power of praise of the Hebrew of the Psalms: despite the evil observed, God's creation elicits its due praise. The best poem here, and among the most recent, is "The Pond" (Hebrew version by Lea Tanzman, *"Agam"*), which was written after seeing an exhibition of Yakov Agam's paintings. It registers excitement in the organic breath of praise that is creation. □ *Murray Baumgarten*

Jewish classics

Geoffrey Wigoder

THE CHALLENGE of bringing the Jewish heritage to the modern reader continues to exercise thinkers and educators. Various approaches have neen tried — anthologies, translations, digests, commentaries. For the Hebrew reader, one of the most successful accomplishments has been the Dorot series published by Mosad Rabik, which in recent years has been bringing out a first-rate selection of Jewish classics in low-priced paperback editions. Each volume has a lucid introduction presenting the author and his work, and the annotations clarify the texts. The issue of a further five volumes brings the total in the series so far to 50 — and Mosad Bialik has justifiably been celebrating this achievement.

The new publications include two double volumes so that in fact three authors are represented — two of them from the 19th century, the period best represented in the Dorot books.

SAMUEL David Luzzatto (Shadal) was a versatile scholar and a central figure in Italian Jewry. The two volumes of his **Selected Writings,** edited by Menachem Emanuel Artom, are devoted to his philosophy and research and to his poetry and Bible commentary, respectively. Luzzatto's manysidedness inspires awe. He was steeped not only in Jewish sources but in European civilization, which he saw as an instrument to apply to Jewish culture. He was not a detached scholar but a deeply involved individual who opposed all assimilatory phenomena and believed that these should be countered by expressing the principles of Judaism in a modern form.

Luzzatto was condemned as a reactionary for his belief in the Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch, and the unity of the Book of Isaiah, as well as for his other traditional positions. But the traditionalists for their part condemned him for his willingness to entertain textual emendations and for some of his other conclusions, such as his denial of the Solomonic authorship of Ecclesiastes. He cannot in fact be fitted comfortably into any slot. He was suspicious of Kabbalah and of medieval Jewish philosophy, having much in common with Judah Halevi (whose poetry he collected and edited).

His achievements are impressive. He wrote in Hebrew and Italian, and translated the Bible into Italian. He was one of the fathers of the modern Jewish Bible school and one of the first to use the writings of non-Jewish commentators. He pioneered the study of Hebrew and Aramaic grammar and is regarded as a key figure in the development of modern Hebrew. The extent of his bibliographical research is remarkable; much of it was pursued in the library of manuscripts he himself acquired.

ABRAHAM BAER GOTTLOBER, whose **Memoirs and Travels,** edited by Reuven Goldberg, also covers two volumes, is a much lesser figure and is generally recalled as a poet of the Haskalah Period. His memoirs are of interest not so much as literature as for the light they throw on his period and contemporaries.

The story of his youth, for example, is tragic and unfortunately not atypical. Starting as a Habad hasid, he was married at the age of 13 and within a few years became attracted to the Enlightenment. This so horrified the hasidic elders of his community that they forced him to divorce his wife, with whom he was deeply in love. He was 19 at the time. Shortly afterwards, his child died "pining for his father." The incident not surprisingly turned him into a fanatical anti-hasid, a viewpoint that informs his later writings.

He journeyed extensively, maintaining his deep faith in Haskalah until his old age, when the pogroms of the 1880s undermined that hope and turned his loyalties to the incipient Zionist movement.

The final volume — **Short Works by Philo** — takes us back to the first great Jewish philosopher, the 1st-century Philo of Alexandria. David Rokeah has translated from the Greek three of his short works — "On Providence," "On the Decalogue," and "Hypothetica." Only a few of his writings have been translated into Hebrew, so these make welcome additions, cogently illustrating his thought and approach.□

Maghrebi Jews

STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS OF MOROCCO by David Corcos. Jerusalem, Rubin Mass. 376 pp. No price stated.

ASIAN AND AFRICAN JEWS IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1860-1971 Annotated Bibliography edited by Hayyim J. Cohen and Zvi Yehuda. Jerusalem, Hebrew University and Ben-Zvi Institute. 458 + XXVII pp. IL200.

LES JUIFS D'AFRIQUE DU NORD : BIBLIOGRAPHIE by Robert Attal. Jerusalem, Ben-Zvi Institute. 248 + XXXIV pp. IL80.

THE LATE David Corcos (1917-1975) was not a professional historian. A member of a prominent and ancient Moroccan Jewish family, he acquired a passion for historical research late in life, with the aim of correcting the general view of Morocco's Jews as a community constantly persecuted by Moslem-Arab rulers.

As Professor Ashtor says in his introduction to this collection of seven papers on the history of the Jews of Morocco, Corcos' major aim was "to refute the generally accepted view of the centuries-long oppression of Moroccan Jewry, living in narrow ghettos." By the time of Corcos' death after a short illness, he had published these seven papers, given here in the original French (3), English (1) and Hebrew (3). Though addressed to the layman, the papers, which deal with the conditions in which the Jews of Morocco lived since their expulsion from Spain, serve as a corrective to those of us who harbour our own prejudices about this ancient and noble Jewish community.

COHEN AND Yehuda's bibliography contains 9,200 entries, comprising books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers, in Hebrew, English and French. The editors explain that the year 1860 was chosen as the starting point because it marked a decade of change in the life of the Jewish communities in the Middle East.

The bibliography has two main divisions: the Jews of Asia and Africa in Palestine and Israel, and the Jewish communities of the Moslem Middle East — Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Kurdistan, the Arabian Peninsula, Turkey and Iran. This excludes the Jews of the Far East and North Africa in their lands of origin. (The Ben-Zvi Institute is preparing a separate bibliography on the former.)

The other void left by this bibliography is amply filled by the work of Robert Attal, whose bibliography on the Jews of North Africa is as comprehensive as Cohen and Yehuda's — and has the added advantage of including works in Italian, Ladino, Judeo-Arabic and Yiddish, in addition to Hebrew, French and English. The division is according to country — Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, and there is a general section on North African Jewry as a whole.□ *T.H.B.*

At the movies

EISENSTEIN: A Documentary Portrait by Norman Swallow. London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 155pp. £2.95.

AMERICA IN THE MOVIES by Michael Wood. New York, Dell. 206 pp. $3.45.

DURGNAT ON FILM by Raymond Durgnat. London, Faber and Faber. 238pp. £2.25.

Simson Carlebach

THESE THREE paperbacks on the cinema are very different one from the other. The Eisenstein book is written (*put together*, rather) by an award-winning television producer and has its origin in a documentary film on Eisenstein made for the BBC "Omnibus" series in 1970. The author, now an executive at Granada Television, spent two years, mainly in the Soviet Union, making the film. During that time he interviewed many of Eisenstein's close friends and co-workers. Their recorded recollections form the core of the book.

This is very much a two-dimensional portrait, transmitting events in Eisenstein's life through the eyes of friends who are concerned not with understanding but with venerating Eisenstein, one of the fathers of cinematography. The book provides no new information on its subject, is of little critical value on his work, and should not serve as a biography, since better ones have already been published.

The book contains a few fine drawings of Eisenstein's which alone go far toward confirming Eisenstein's own oft-repeated assertion about his genius, or at least display what that assertion is about. A comprehensive collection of his drawings would be a welcome addition to the literature; and of more benefit to the public than this book, which, however, will almost certainly be gobbled up by Eisenstein addicts.

THE COVER of *America in the Movies* shows the picture of a dashing Tyrone Power got up in Spanish frills, elegant Sword of Zorro in hand. A caption (which serves also as the book's subtitle) has him saying, as indeed he did in that marvellous movie, "Santa Maria! It had slipped my mind." The entire book is written in this light vein, though underneath it is a serious sociological study of typically American myths and fantasies created by Hollywood from the beginning of the Forties to the early Sixties.



Cover of 'America in the Movies'

Michael Wood, professor of literature and frequent contributor to *New York Review of Books* and *New Society*, gets his points across neatly and with witty perception. He describes scenes refreshingly, referring to the actors rather than the characters they portray: "Vivien Leigh is nursing the wounded of the Civil War, then gives up and goes home, because she can't stand it anymore." This accurately represents how we, the audience, *see* the old Hollywood movies, and how they affect us.

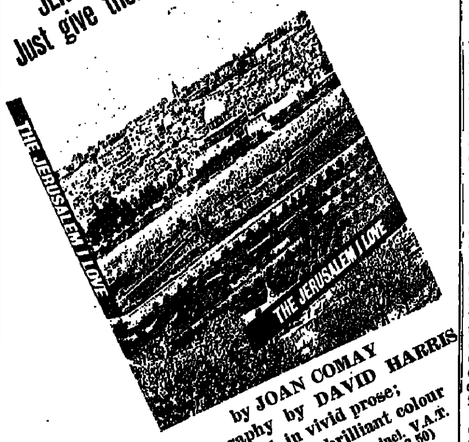
Most of the book is taken up with high-spirited descriptions of what actually happened in the movies themselves, and though somewhat contradictory at times, Wood's theorizing about Americana also makes for entertaining reading. Highly recommended.

DURGNAT is another cup of tea altogether, he being a rather dry and intellectual British writer on the "philosophy" and "aesthetics" of cinematography. His stuff reads like a post-graduate research thesis for the department of film at the Slade School of Fine Art, which indeed a lot of this book is, including revised reprints of some of his articles for *Film and Filming*. It must be remembered that most of these pieces were originally written in the early '60s, when British film criticism was still sharply divided between the film-as-art and pop-culture schools. There can be no doubt which side Durgnat is on.

It has always been impossible for me to understand what Durgnat is trying to say, in any of his dozen or so books. Here's a sentence from this one, not atypical: "Thus Ophuls, Hitchcock and Bunuel were all mashed together as crypto-neo-Platonic-Catholics-despite-themselves." (Page 67, if you don't believe it.)

Durgnat is abstract in the worst sense of the term, and reading him can be a tiresome task — the sort of thing they force you to wade through in film school. One phrase of his haunts me still: "Schematically rather than accurately....." □

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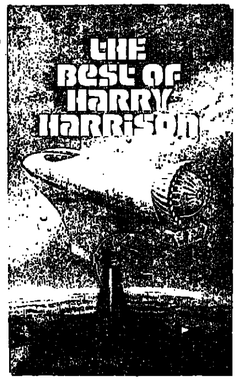
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The sci-fi game

Daniel Gavron



SCIENCE FICTION may conveniently be divided into that which can be enjoyed by the general public and that which is for addicts only. The addicts need no advice from me, and would not take it if it were offered; but I would like to recommend popular science fiction to the Israeli citizen, harassed as he is by countless irritating problems. Sci-fi tends to put things in perspective.

Most of the volumes under review are collections of short stories by authors with very special talents.

The Best of John Wyndham, edited by Angus Wells (London, Sphere. IL16.70). The short story is not really Wyndham's forte, but there is some fun to be had for all that. "Pawley's Peepholes" is an amusing romp about our descendants who come back touring in our time, via time machines, and drive us all mad with their prying.

The Best of Murray Leinster, edited by Brian Davis (London, Corgi. IL16.30). The short story is Leinster's medium. Some excellent, inventive pieces here. The author has a knack for debating morality without preaching. However, he is not quite so far ahead of his time as his editor suggests. In "De Profundis," a sea monster rescues two humans in a submarine and reads their thoughts: "The second entity was in complete despair, and therefore desired only to be clasped in the other entity's two tentacles. This constituted complete helplessness, but it was what the second creature desired..." Leinster is praised for his "progressive" attitude towards monsters; but I don't know what today's women's libbers will think about his insight into feminine psychology.

In the Problem Pit and Other Stories by Fredrick Pohl (London, Corgi. IL16.70). Pohl is the sci-fi novelist who — in collaboration with C.M. Kornbluth — produced the classic satires, *The Space Merchants* and *Gladiator at Law.* I was pleased to find him in excellent form as a short-story writer. There are several frightening and imaginative pieces here. He also contributes a couple of interesting essays on what he calls "the sci-fi game." Encouraged by the fact that "the game" can be played by all types, right-wing, left-wing, religious, atheist, and so on, he writes: "In a real world that every day seems more partisan, more grimy, more sullen and more violent, this is a source not only of pleasure, but of hope." Amen.

The Best of Fredrick Pohl, introduced by Lester del Rey (London, Sidgwick & Jackson IL103.95). Really fine stories, most of them very short. I particularly liked "How To Count On Your Fingers," an essay on the binary system, so brilliant that even my feeble mind has begun dimly to grasp what it is all about. What emerges is that the Arabs set mathematics back by centuries when they gave the world numerals!

The Best of Harry Harrison, introduced by himself (London, Sidgwick & Jackson. IL103.95). New to me, but a formidable talent. In particular a master of the short-short. Alternately chilling and very funny. An avid reader of C. S. Forrester in my boyhood, I relished the lampoon, "Captain Honario Harpplayer, RN." There is also a terrifying reworking of the crucifixion story.

Nebula Award Stories, edited by Kate Wilhelm (London, Corgi IL19.25). These stories (all award winners, God help us) are the only ones under review which fall into the category of "for addicts only." I could not stand them, being old-fashioned enough to require *some* literary discipline.

Ground Zeroman by Bob Shaw (London, Corgi. IL15.30). A short novel. Not really sci-fi at all, but a thriller about a man who has invented the ultimate doomsday machine. He is on the run and his marriage is breaking up. I had the feeling I was watching a second-rate television special. The denouement is obscure. I thought the hero had blown up the world, but apparently he hadn't.

The Crack in Space by Philip K. Dick (London, Methuen. IL17.80). Quite an ingenious novel about a Black, who is a U.S. presidential candidate, grappling with problems of over-population. A number of irrelevant macabre details intrude; but a fair read for a lazy Shabbat. □

Resurrection

MOTTELE by Gertrude Samuels. New York, Harper & Row. 179 pp. $8.95.

Lynn Sharon

"FOR EVERY dead German, a live Jew!" the shout went up as they swooped down under cover of darkness, attacking their prey with war-weary weapons, discarded grenades, rusty knives — the spoils of battle. They blew up bridges, cargo trains, troop carriers, vital railroad lines, hammering and hacking at the enemy, wreaking vengeance on the murderers of their children, parents, husbands and wives. They struck like lightning, and then vanished into the black, cavernous forests to await their next encounter. Their fame and valour spread to every *shtetel* and ghetto, and the enemy was at first irritated, then irked, later stung, and finally beaten.

The Jewish partisans waged their struggle alone, against a world indifferent, hostile and apathetic to their very existence. And in the end, instead of immortality, their deeds were consigned to cobweb-gathering archives and their heroism to obscurity.

In *Mottele,* Gertrude Samuels makes a valiant attempt to resurrect their memories and deeds for us. This is a documentary novel based on true episodes in the lives of partisans who fought in the forests of Russia and Poland in World War II.

The book opens with Uncle Misha, the legendary partisan leader, considered by his men a latter-day Judah the Maccabee, returning from battle. As he enters the *budke,* the wooden shack used as headquarters, he sees a fair-haired child asleep by the fire. Twelve-year-old Mottele, who has combed the forests in search of his hero, Uncle Misha, plays his way into the hearts of these seemingly hard-hearted men and women. He delights his fellow partisans with his violin, but more important, he learns to use his sweet music to cajole the enemy into nostalgic reverie while plotting his next act of sabotage.

The book is filled with vignettes of bravery and of treachery. The traitors were the Jewish leaders of Lodz, who sealed the fate of their fellow-Jews by confining them so thoroughly in a ghetto that escape was virtually impossible. They gained their moment of power and then perished along with their victims.

The heroism of the Warsaw ghetto fighters stands out as one second of human glory that will transcend all time. We read of the rape of the Jewish people and the ravishing of Sarah, the dark-eyed, fiery partisan who paid this price for rescuing two children from the bondage of a Ukrainian brute.

THIS IS AN important story, which makes it all the more unfortunate that Gertrude Samuels lets us see only a tiny corner of the tapestry. Misha, Mottele, Sarah, Jakob the Talmudic scholar, Lyonka the fighter, are silhouettes, symbols who never become people. They love, fight and die, but are never given the chance to come to life, to reach into their hearts and reveal themselves to us. There is a lack of breadth and intensity in the narrative. The spark is there but it never bursts into flame and in the end we feel emotionally and historically cheated.

Despite these shortcomings, it is impossible to read this book and not shed tears. Tears for all the Motteles who have no one left to weep for them. Tears for the partisans, whose moment in history was cynically denied to them by the Soviets, who eventually forced the Jewish partisan groups to merge with their gentile counterparts. And if there are tears left, for those self-hating Jews who labelled the Nazi evil as banal, blaming the victims for being victimised, and denying the existence of a Jewish resistance.

Mottele is a faint voice, an enfeebled response to the self-haters, these purveyors of banality. But after 35 years of silence, what is needed is a very deafening roar. □

Upstairs, downstairs

ROSE, MY LIFE IN SERVICE by Rosina Harrison. New York, Signet. 288 pp. $1.95.

Aviva Even-Paz

ALL I CAN SAY after reading Rosina Harrison's story of her life as Lady Astor's personal maid, is that I wish she were my next-door neighbour. This paragon of good sense, modesty, skill and tact, who could also turn out a quick little couture number for her mistress whilst working an 18-hour day, was paid the princely sum of about 30 bob a week during most of her working life. Strangely, although perfectly aware of the injustice of this state of affairs, she never thought of leaving.

The truth is that being in service in a family like the Astors was apparently enough reward in itself. The staff in a stately home thought themselves very lucky indeed to have such a position. For Rose especially, there were numerous perks, such as foreign travel, good food and a well-furnished room. In an odd way, the life she describes reminds me of a kibbutz or a large old-established firm. To the outsider, the rewards hardly seem commensurate with the effort and sacrifice, but as Rose puts it: "The last thing I wish to do is to spoil the image of a lady who, over the years, became the expression of my own life."

LADY ASTOR, who must have been hell to work for, found her match in Rose, who had plenty of guts, which was why she was kept on. In an incident that sounds apocryphal, her ladyship once remarked: "The difference between us, Rose, is that I was born to command and have learned through experience how to deal with people." To which Rose replied: "The difference between us, my lady, is that you have money. Money is power and people respect money and power, so they respect you for having it."

Of course, Lady Astor's politics were deplorable. She was the leader of the notorious "Cliveden Set," the arch-appeasers of Hitler. It seems she only became Britain's first woman M.P. because, on inheriting the title, her husband had to give up his seat in Plymouth. But it was there that the Astors had their finest hour during the Blitz. According to Rose, both of them worked themselves to exhaustion organizing civil defence, re-housing the homeless, evacuating children and looking after the wounded.

The great irony is that by the time she died, Rose had become the person closest to Lady Astor, though neither of them acknowledged this. One might find the idea of a paid servant hanging around day and night repellent; none the less, Rose's backward glance at her life in service is truly touching: "I was not dissatisfied as I looked back over my life. I had given Lady Astor my best and I had got a lot back from doing it. I'd travelled the world, met interesting people, made many friends and, most important of all, become a member of a wonderful family. . . I am still one of the tribe." Very feudal, but it might to give the sociologists something to think about. □

THE TIMES MONDAY FEBRUARY 28 1977

THE TIMES

General Sharon: Renewing the lease on the Promised Land?



Israel will be holding a general election in the middle of May, and one contender for the role of Prime Minister is Major-General Ariel Sharon, who at the end of last year founded an independent party, Shlomzion, and who arrives in England tomorrow on a brief visit. During a recent trip to Israel, Prudence Glynn visited him on his farm on the borders of the Negev.

"Once in Israel Evelyn Waugh asked the heterogeneous immigrants who exactly was a Jew, and they had replied that anyone who believed himself to be a Jew was a Jew", wrote Andrew Sinclair in *The Last of the Best.* It is precisely that conviction of identity and sense of the very specialness of Jews which has extracted General Ariel Sharon from his thousand-acre farm, his sheep, his horses, his responsibilities as the largest single melon producer in Israel, his cotton, his efforts to improve the fleeces of his flock from dour Bedouin stuff to finer Merino style.

On November 17 last year General Sharon founded yet another political party, Shlomzion, the name composed from the words shalom (peace) and Zion, and is now actively campaigning for the elections due in early May. He would like to be Prime Minister. Opinion as to the feasibility of his hopes is split between those who perhaps could be classified as the more intellectual viewpoint, who say that he has none whatever, and a very passionate and personal group which sees him as the real leader in a time of uncertainty and crisis.

The general is not new to politics. There is half years ago, convinced of the need for cohesion among an unwieldy number of parties, he founded Likud, which welded various factions into the major opposition group. He is familiar with the frustrations and expediences of coalition manoeuvres and the limitations of power in a system of one-chamber proportional representation in which the selection of both the Prime Minister and the President (who can serve for a maximum of two six-year terms) arouses his criticism. As a shrewd man he must also be aware that his last stint in politics "somewhat dimmed the lustre" of his military career.

That military career requires no Brasso. It was General Sharon who commanded the famous 101 Group which, when border settlers were being killed by guerrilla infiltrators, carried the retaliation into the enemies' camps. During the Sinai campaign in 1956 he commanded the Paratroop Brigade, and by 1964 he was Chief of Staff of the Northern Command. During the Six Day War he commanded an armoured division which captured Egyptian strongholds. He belongs essentially to the "Follow me" school of officer, and is indubitably a brilliant tactician who combines initiative with courage. He retired from the regular army in 1973 and now commands the Reserves.

Why leave the farm, which he admits is the culmination of a life's dream, to go back into the hurly-burly of politics? "He's going from the sheep to the wolves", says his wife Lily, with a note of combined anxiety and resignation. The general shows no qualms. He is going back into politics because he thinks that he must, and he must because there is a serious erosion in that feeling of specialness, of believing oneself to be Jewish and different, of commitment to a new ideal and a new model state.

"What has happened is that Israel has become a normal country", is how he expresses it, "and it can never be normal. First we are a small number of people surrounded by hostile countries. More important even, Jews are people who need to be very highly motivated. They need clear, specific national goals to strive for. We have forgotten our goals, and we must rediscover them and see the new ones"

Observers see him as anything from fascist to aggressive to just too undiplomatic and forthright to either get to the position of power he needs to effect his reforms or, if he got there, to be able to carry enough votes with him. General Sharon thinks that the Knesset is too full of party hacks, and that the system discourages the emergence of top-class brains and skills who should be the natural leaders of the country.

He was born in 1928 in an agricultural pioneer settlement on the Plain of Sharon, from which he, in common with many other Israelis in public life, has taken a classic Hebrew name in place of his familier one, which is Sherman. His grandfather came from Russia and settled in the country in 1908. His mother still farms the original farm. He is married now to the sister of his late wife, and he has two sons.

Seventeen men, Jews and Arabs, farm his lands and eat communally and very well and simply in the austere bare pillbox which constitutes the living quarters of the farm. A more lavish dwelling is under construction beyond the paddocks, where the horses fidget and the rich irrigated soil gives way to the dying sand of the Negev, and regret for how much less they may see of it with his new political commitments is obvious in Mrs Sharon's guided tour. Of the sword beaten into the ploughshare, and now into the manifesto, I have the impression that it is the ploughshare she prefers.

But "I worry about the country", says her husband, and so, without benefit of constituency boundaries, he stomps the country in search of support. "One advantage", he smiles, "is that I can knock at any door, and go into any house." Such is his reputation for integrity and military valour.

"There has only been one revolution for Israel", General Sharon says, "and that is the revolution of Zionism, which began one hundred years ago and I guess finished twenty years ago. It is that intense feeling of identity, of urgency, above all of national goals which must be reestablished if we are to survive. Remember, if the Arabs lose a war it's a number of casualties, loss of property. If Israel loses a war, it is the loss of a country, extermination, and the Jews know enough about that already.

"The world has changed in 25 years. Now, I don't believe that the Arabs think that they can beat us in a straight conflict, but they will just watch and wait and wear us down by natural apathy and erosion of national feeling. That is why it is so important to remember that Israel can never be just a normal country. Jews are *different,* they need a purpose if they are going to work. Tilby rowed goals. Our people are our natural resources."

What goals, I wondered, pushing from the ideals to the specifics.

"First, physical goals, new settlements, new industries, new incentives; second, new spiritual and cultural goals. We are supreme in medicine, and in music, why is not Israel the capital of the world in such things, rather than doctors leaving us because we have failed as a model state?"

If there is a sense of erosion of national purpose in Israel, then there is also a talk of a community divided between rich and poor. General Sharon says that the division is in no way materialistic.

"There are no poor, or hungry people in this country", he says, "but there is a group which sees itself as having had less than an equal share of material success. Now this group is not, as is often suggested, an inferior, or primitive, group of immigrants who have not been assimilated into the mainstream of Israeli advancement. On the contrary, these are people who came here, in the fifties, from Morocco, for example, who have a strong, ancient national culture of their own. With the best intentions they were most unfortunately resettled in remote areas, far from the sort of centres where you find good teachers and doctors and nurses, and yet these must be the very people who need the greater attention. There is a divisive current in Israel now, I agree, but it is not purely materialistic. It is idealistic, too. There is a proportion which simply feels that it has not had equal opportunities in life."

Given power, what would General Sharon do?

"I have two specific plans. The first involves education, the bringing of better services and teachers to these isolated communities who most need them. Of course, you cannot recruit people—I am totally against moving anyone who does not want to be moved. But you can do this with incentives, physical, in terms of new industry and housing and financial rewards for moving to, not from a place, and in spiritual terms by regenerating the sense of importance of being a Jew. There must be also a rekindling of the idealism of Israel. If we could have managed to be the model state we set out to be, and we should be, then we would not have reached a time when immigration has almost stopped."

General Sharon estimates that world Jewry could provides 100,000 immigrants a year for Israel, which, with a population of 3,500,000 and a crucial dependance on manpower, needs, even. Would Israel welcome any sort of immigrant?

I asked, remembering that when I was last there there was a great worry in the western press that certain countries might try to undermine the economy of Israel by releasing, or more frankly dumping, on her, a great number of nationals who would be a charge on the community rather than a contributing factor in her industries. With the greatest tact General Sharon demolished these tales as European political fantasy, and mentioned that in fact the only rulers to be nervous about immigration to the country were the British, when Palestine was their mandatory concern.

How many politicians, active or potential, identify the problems of the divisive elements in the country so clearly?

"It's nothing new", says General Sharon dismissively, "but what is perhaps new is that no party has so far done anything about it. That is why I have formed Shlomzion. I really do believe that I can change this deteriorating situation if I am given the power."

He certainly has the energy. "What has been lacking in this country is initiative. It is not enough to be superb in defensive tactics. Israel should take the initiative, should put forward peace plans and ideas, not just rely on defence. He is convinced of the pursuit of peace, through strength certainly, but peace, and the age old possibilities of Jew and Arab living and working side by side just as they do on his farm. The political system must be overhauled, moving more in the direction of France and America. Regional representation is imperative. His opinion of politicians would leave something to be desired in the opinion of most politicians.

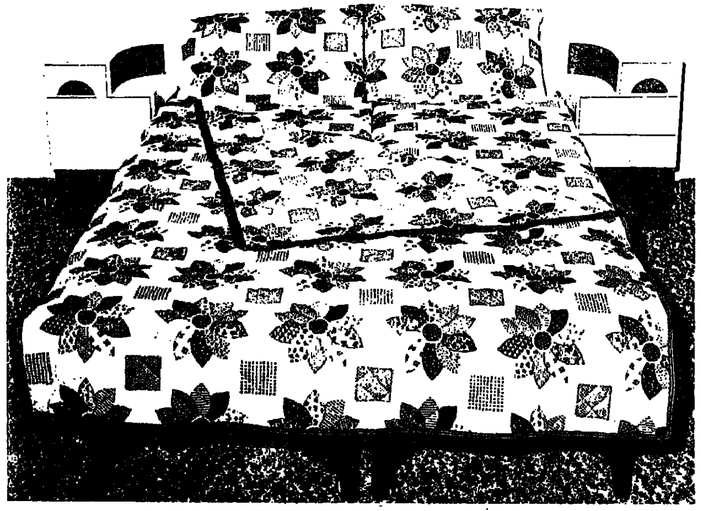
Is he a hawk, or a dove? The truth is that I see General Sharon as a crow. Large, handsome, impressive, well armed and alide, sharp and inventive and more likely to find a shrewd solution than to just eat or be eaten. As we left the farm the ramper crashed around our heads, the sky went black, the lightning forked or whatever it does, and the hail started down. The General was unmoved. "He's often slept out in worse than that", said our driver. It looked a very suitable setting for a new Moses to lead his people. Or for another Tempest.

I have left until last my impressions of the General's charm because charisma is a word I have come to distrust and my thesaurus does not inspire me with an alternative. Luckily, Shakespeare's crenelations, as always, come to the rescue. What is General Sharon like privately? "A deal of Ariel, just a streak of Puck."

Vote SHLOMZION

هكذا من الأصل

Odds and ends



Matching non-iron sheets, pillowcases and quilt in the new 'Hawai' range from Arigeo Ya'ad.

"FOR WANT of a nail...the kingdom was lost" goes the old English nursery rhyme. That's about how I felt when a screw got lost from one of my kitchen cupboards. I removed another to find a mate — and discovered that no such screw could be had in ordinary hardware shops in north or central Tel Aviv.

"It's a very delicate screw...a foreign type," I was told. Let me note that my kitchen cupboards are nothing special; they were put in by the local contractor who built the house six years ago. The cabinet hinges bear an Italian-sounding name. Nobody considered the inconvenience to the consumer if one of those elegant Italian screws should get lost.

After several inquiries, I was directed to a shop near the Central Bus Station which specializes in screws and bolts. I found not just one, but at least two such shops, down Tschlenow Street, which runs alongside the big Ampa (Amcor) showroom on Petah Tikva Road. Any bus to the Central Station gets you fairly near.

At 6 Tschlenow, corner of Hagdud Ha'ivri, you'll find a shop named *Rak B'vaim* ("Screws Only"). The place reminded me of an old-fashioned pharmacy, with its rows and rows of glass jars, only they contain screws and bolts of all shapes and sizes. Trouble was, when the salesman failed to find mine easily, he simply gave up and said, "There aren't any."

Luckily for me, diagonally across the street, at 9 Hagdud Ha'ivri, there is "King Boreg." This shop proved more polite, and more useful. It not only located a mate to my kitchen-cabinet screw, but also found me a bolt to fit an imported roller skate. King Boreg is a family business, and it's open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays, and until 2 p.m. on Fridays.

It's nice to know where to find all sorts of unusual screws and bolts — but it still puzzles me why contractors cannot make do with ordinary, easily replaceable ones.

WHILE IN the Central Bus Station vicinity, I stopped in at Merkaz Ha'avar, 21 Hasharon St., the best place in town to buy fresh goose and smoked goose breast (the latter an excellent *kasher* substitute for bacon).

MARKETING WITH MARTHA

Walking back along Hasharon, I noticed a health-food shop, Zanbar, at No. 6. With my goose tucked surreptitiously underneath my arm, I went in. For some reason, health food shops often look messy; this one, which is under the auspices of the Israel Vegetarian Movement, is no exception.

In addition to the usual cereals and legumes for health-food addicts, Zanbar devotes an entire section to organically-grown fruits and vegetables. ("No chemical fertilizers or poisonous pesticides," the sign reads.) There is supposed to be a "fresh supply" every Monday and Thursday. By Friday noon, the remnants looked very droopy and unappetizing.

The shop also offers some dairy products and eggs, and when I asked what was special about the latter, I was told they are "natural eggs — without a chicken coop." In other words, if the hens run free, their diet is different and their eggs are supposedly better than those we ordinarily buy. The so-called "natural" eggs are small and very dear — IL1.20 a piece. They are about the size of No. 4 price-controlled eggs sold through the Egg and Poultry Marketing Board, which cost 52 agorot each. The largest price-controlled eggs sell for 69 agorot including VAT.

I bought a few eggs from Zanbar. I found the taste indistinguishable from that of ordinary eggs, though the yolks were a brighter yellow. This is determined by what the hens eat, and no doubt some health-food experts will say these are better for you.

The Egg Board tells me that it is illegal for anyone to sell eggs without its stamp on them, and at prices other than the official ones. These little white eggs are, therefore, considered "black market" eggs, but my attitude is that if there is a clientele willing to pay these higher prices, why not? Growers of these footloose chickens, if indeed that's what they are, should not of course benefit from the subsidies given to those who sell at the controlled prices, but otherwise, what harm is being done? The situation might be compared to that of bread — the standard types of loaves are subsidized and price-controlled, but there are also all sorts of specialty breads and rolls which sell at higher prices.

DO YOU SLEEP any better on patterned sheets? This is doubtful, but there is no doubt that the patterned sheet phenomenon has reached Israel. A lightning poll among my office colleagues proved that I am in the minority with my old-fashioned white and solid-pastel cotton sheets. Most of my co-workers slumber on bright floral prints, or even black-and-brown stripes.

Nor do you need to send abroad, or seek out imports here, to get non-iron bed-linen in attractive prints. At a press conference not long ago, I was introduced to the new "Hawai" brand of bedding sets — sheets, pillowcases and even quilts — being produced by Arigeo Ya'ad of Petah Tikva. A set for a double bed runs to about IL500 to IL600, but this includes only one big quilt, and many couples prefer separate quilts.

One need not be limited to this brand. Hamashbir Latsarchan department stores carry a dizzying selection of locally-made patterned bedding — under the labels Kitan, Galina, Nili, American Cannon Ltd., and Hamashbir itself. Ata also makes patterned sheets. The Americans are more daring and sophisticated in their patterns and colours for the bedroom than we are; we are still at the stage of floral prints and geometric designs.

It is cheaper, of course, to buy plain white or pastel cotton — and some people still prefer the feel of cotton sheets, rather than the drip-dry fabrics. If you are worried about ironing sheets, bear in mind that many respectable housekeepers (myself included) decided long ago that cotton sheets dried on the line are perfectly acceptable without any ironing. Occasionally, I iron a few pillowcases for guests.

Frankly, I have never understood why more attention isn't paid here to attractive bedspreads — which cover up the sheets and blankets entirely during the daytime. Then, it seems to me, it would make little difference what the sheets and pillowcases looked like, so long as they were clean and comfortable.

IT IS NOT only our taste in bed-linen but also in curtains and draperies that is getting more daring — or so the press was told at another recent press conference on home decorating. This one was mounted by the Fibrotex curtain fabric firm in Petah Tikva which, founded by immigrants from Uruguay, has just celebrated its 10th anniversary.

Fibrotex claims to be the only firm in Israel which can make a three-metre-wide curtain fabric without a seam, thus allowing for unusual visual effects. It also claims unique-to-Israel techniques in weaving and printing curtain fabrics.

ONE OF THE most difficult tasks for do-it-yourselfers is wallpapering. Those who dare should be aware of a new product, albeit imported, on the market — I.C.I.'s "Novamura," which is a "wallpaper without paper," and reportedly much easier for amateurs to hang.

Novamura is made of foamed polyethylene, and a roll of it weighs only about one-third of a standard wallpaper roll. There is no need for a special work-table, as the paste is applied to the wall only, and the Novamura is stuck straight on, cutting as you go. It can even be applied to a white-washed wall. It can be stripped easily when you want to redecorate. Because the material is porous, unlike paper-backed wallpaper or vinyl, it is especially recommended for kitchen and bathroom use.

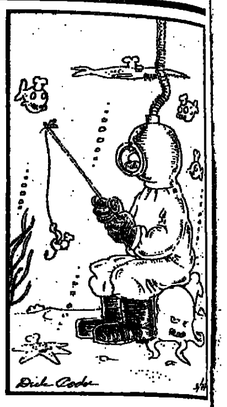
I was surprised to learn that Novamura is no more expensive than the conventional papers and vinyls, I.C.I. agencies here sell it for IL140 including VAT for a 10-metre-long roll, just about the same as I.C.I.'s Vymura wall-covering. In Tel Aviv, the main agency for both is Portugues, at 126 Ben Yehuda St., near Ben-Gurion Boulevard. The choice of patterns in Novamura is more limited than in Vymura; there is only one pattern book.

My opposite number at *Ha'aretz*, Erika Oyserman, has published a consumer's shopping guide called "*Haval al Kol Lira*" ("A Shame to Waste a Pound").

This is a very ambitious book, which covers a wide range of subjects from how to buy a refrigerator to how to make your own corned beef. It is difficult for me to judge it objectively, since I tend to think in terms of how I might have done it. For instance, I think Erika devotes too much space to quoting consumer reports and practices abroad, at the expense of covering her subjects thoroughly from the standpoint of Israeli market realities.

Still, it should be of interest to Hebrew readers, if only because it is the first of its kind in Israel. It was published by Keter at IL49 plus VAT, with cartoons by Friedel (Stern). □

Martha Meisels



The sole of elegance

CULINARY NOTES
Haim Shapiro

ELEGANCE is largely a matter of the mind. Sole, for instance, is considered more elegant than most other fish.

It is true that sole has a very delicate flavour, that its flesh is white and firm and that it is easy to prepare. But many other fish are just as tasty, to my mind.

However, when we entertain guests, we are inclined to choose sole, despite its high price, because it has a better reputation. And we are helped by the frozen fillets of sole now being sold in many fish shops.

To make our elegant fish a bit more elegant, we serve it with a wine sauce. There are those who prefer just a little butter and lemon juice, but to most of us, the sole served with a sauce appears more grand.

TO PREPARE your sole (or some more plebeian fish) with wine sauce, first sprinkle a little lemon juice over it and allow it to thaw out. Dry the fish, dip it in flour and fry in a mixture of butter and oil until it is brown.

Ideally, the fish should be fried immediately before serving, but this may prove a little difficult. One advantage of the sauce is that it makes the rewarmed fish more palatable.

To keep the fish warm, leave it in an uncovered dish in a low oven.

Meanwhile, prepare the sauce by melting two tablespoons of butter in a saucepan and adding two tablespoons of flour. Mix the two and slowly add a cup of milk, stirring constantly.

When the milk is well amalgamated, the mixture should have the consistency of mashed potatoes. Then stir in a cup of dry wine. As you will probably be drinking white wine with the meal, you can open the bottle in advance and use a little in the sauce.

Stir constantly, adding salt and pepper to taste and half a tablespoon of tomato paste. There should be just a hint of tomato in taste and colour.

Pour the sauce over the fish immediately before serving. If you leave the two together too long, they will become rather soggy. Serve with a baked potato and a hearty salad. □

The Weekend Dry Bones



هكذا من الأصل